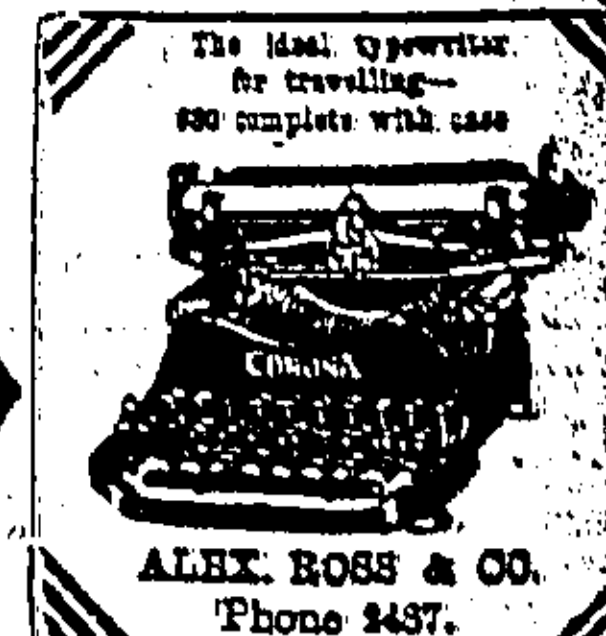


CRISCO
FOR
FRYING, SHORTENING
AND
CAKE MAKING
IT IS
PURELY VEGETABLE
90 cents
per tin
AT
LANE CRAWFORD'S.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845



August 13, 1919, Temperature 79.

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 91.

August 13, 1918, Temperature 76.

No. 17,540.

號三十月八年九十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG,

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1919.

日八十月七年未己次歲年八國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR THE HONGKONG

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

DEWAR'S
WHITE LABEL
FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY
OF
GREAT AGE.

SOLE AGENTS:-
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
TEL. 616.

"A name to remember"
CHAPPELL

Sole agents:-
THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

3" to 15" STRAND
5" to 15" CABLE LAD
3" to 10" 4 STRAND

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to:
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers

Diss Bros
TAILORS
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2243.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.
WINE MERCHANTS.
TEL. No. 628.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

HAVAS REVIEW.

LONDON, August 11.
The Bill for the commemoration of the men fallen during the war provides that every commune will receive from the French state a golden book containing the names of the fallen. Every year on November 1 the municipal authorities will conduct an official ceremony. Answering the call of the new Minister of Food every citizen should assist in fighting against the high cost of living. Consumers' Leagues are formed all over Paris and have visited the various shops and markets, obtaining a general reduction of 50 per cent on retail prices. The French police authorities have thwarted an attempt by the Labour Union in the department of the Seine to hold a meeting for passing resolutions in favour of a general amnesty, and to protest against intervention in Russia and Hungary.

HUNGARY.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 10.
Budapest reports that the blockade of Hungary was raised yesterday. An American foodship arrived to-day. The cargo, included a large quantity of condensed milk for the Budapest children. The new administration has issued a decree annulling the Soviet government's decree making land public property.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

INTERNAL PEACE.

SHANGHAI, August 11.
Liang Szyl has left for Peking to endeavour to persuade Chu Kai-kim to be chief delegate once again, to arrange peace with the South. It is stated that an important meeting will shortly be held in Peking, for a large number of the old Kuo-tung political party are going there. President Chu Kai-chong has sent Chu Yi-shun as his representative. Chu Kai-kim, who still refuses to be chief peace delegate, has telegraphed to the different Provinces the various difficulties which do not seem to him to admit of solution.

JAPAN AND THE SHANTUNG PROVINCE.

According to a report emanating from a foreign source, Japan has refused to concede the right of any of the Allies to intervene in the Tsingtao question.

NEW CIVIL GOVERNOR OF SHANTUNG.

Wat Yeung-kwang has telegraphed to Peking that he took over the Civil Governorship of the Shantung Province on August 10.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER FOR TIBET.

On account of the importance of the Tibet question, Chan Yee-fan has been appointed Special Commissioner.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

A certain political party has sent some emissaries, with a large sum of money, to bribe certain influential persons to overthrow the new Parliament.—Hongkong Chinese Commercial News.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[Translated for the China Mail from Wah Tsz Yat Po.]

SHANGHAI, Aug. 12.
Till North and South make peace, Kung Sam Chun will act as Premier and no new cabinet be formed. President Chu Kai-chong has telegraphed the tsuchins that as China owes \$300,000,000, there must be military economies. Szechwan and Yunnan are now at war, and Peking is demanding explanations. Yuen Kam Hoi will be civil governor of Hinglung. Wat Yung Kwong assumed the civil governorship of Shantung on Aug. 10.

The Army heads want to spend a lot of money on improving the arsenals. Lung Shi Yee telegraphs that Hunan will send 100,000 sacks of rice to Canton for charitable sale.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LABOUR SITUATION EASIER.

BUT TRIPLE ALLIANCE STILL BUSY.

LONDON, August 11th.
The week opens with the Labour situation easier. The collapse or settlement of strikes has greatly strengthened the hands of the Constitutional Labourites, and the firmness of the authorities in the case of the Police extremists had an excellent effect. Thus, the strikes of the municipal employees at Kensington and Paddington, which endangered health owing to a fortnight's accumulation of refuse, collapsed suddenly, the men disregarding the advice of the leaders and resuming unconditionally on the appearance of posters inviting applications for permanent pensioned employment.

The position in Liverpool is normal. The Watch Committee, on Saturday, told a Trade Unionist deputation that they adhered to their refusal to reinstate the Police strikers.

The presence of troops and the reappearance of uniformed constables has caused the hooligans who, far from punishing their excesses, are seeking to escape punishment by depositing their loot in side streets under cover of darkness. Detectives raided many houses and recovered stolen property.

The only remaining hope of the extremists is the "direct action" ballot of the Triple Alliance, which is now proceeding. This will not be completed before the end of the month, but there are indications that this policy is losing ground.

LABOUR LEADER'S STRONG VIEWS.
Mr. W. Cather, M.P., speaking at the Labour Federation, speaking at Nottingham, opposed the "direct action" policy of the Triple Alliance as injurious to the country. He was a bad policy.

A special conference of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation, held at Bolton, resolved to advise the miners against "direct action."

Mr. J. Walsh, M.P., told the Conference that "direct action" was the policy of disappointed politicians unable to enter Parliament and desirous of gaining power in another way. He announced that Scotland Yard had seized certain documents indicating a plot to establish a Soviet Government in London. Arrests are expected.

HUNGARY.

BUDAPEST, August 9th.
The Premier, M. Friedrich, interviewed, denied that the change of Government meant the return of Monarchism. He said Dr. Szaschly, hangman and scoundrel, also a horrible company of Lenin boys, have been arrested, but they have not been harmed, and will be tried by the regular Courts.

AEROBUS FROM PARIS TO DAKAR.

PARIS, August 9th.
The aerobus Goliath started to-day for Casa Blanca, en route to Dakar, across the Sahara, with eight passengers.

SILVER.

LONDON, August 9th.
Silver is quoted at 50 1/2, buyers and 50 1/4 sellers. The market is firm.

JAPANESE NEWSPAPER-MEN STRIKE.

PUBLIC MISSED THEIR DAILY PAPERS.

It is reported that His Majesty the Emperor, learning of the suspension of publication of the principal metropolitan newspapers, made an enquiry of the Minister of the Household, who submitted to His Majesty particulars concerning the trouble between the newspaper owners and their employees. The newspapers which closed down are the Jiji, Asahi, Nichinichi, Yochi, Kokumin, Yozon, Yomiuri, Miyako, Maizu, Mainichi, Chuuga, Shogyo, Chuo, Yomato, and Nippon. The Taisei, Teikoku, and Tokyo are not affected. The newspaper owners are willing to concede some of the employees' demands, the main one being an increase of 70 per cent, instead of a minimum wage of yen 70 per month—and it appears that a basis of settlement will soon be reached, each newspaper office undertaking to increase wages to the extent it considers fit. The Association of Tokyo Printing Offices has announced an increase of thirty per cent in the charges for job printing, owing to the increased cost of materials and the higher wages which have to be paid. It is expected that the newspapers will resume publication. The strike has had one good result as the officials of various Departments who had previously affected to ridicule the value of newspapers, have now realized that daily journals are indispensable. The suspension of regular issues by the daily papers has had a very strong bearing upon society, and people now realize what influence paper wield.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN RESIGNS FROM ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL.

CONDEMNS MILITARISTS CONTROLLING GOVERNMENT.

POINTED OUT EVIL RESULTS RIGHT AT BEGINNING.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, one of the seven Administrative Directors of the Military Government, has tendered his resignation to the National Assembly. In his message to the Senate and the House of Representatives, Dr. Sun recalled that more than a year ago, when the National Assembly was illegally dissolved by the Peking Government, he and the Chinese Navy arrived at Canton in order to inaugurate the constitutional movement, also following one after another; and an extraordinary session of the National Assembly was held. The National Assembly, in extraordinary session, then organized the Military Government, electing Dr. Sun Yat-sen the Generalissimo of both the army and the navy, putting the responsibility of restoring the Republic on him. In the few months Dr. Sun was in office, his activities were desperately checked by the militarists; and the extraordinary session was compelled to accommodate the military element reorganizing the Military Government. Before the reorganization, however, Dr. Sun had plainly pointed out that a government with more than one head would be ineffective and produce inefficiency and, at the same time, counter responsibility on no one. When his views were not accepted, Dr. Sun resigned; but upon reorganization, he was also elected one of the seven administrative Directors. Dr. Sun at first declined the office; and when thrice urged, he accepted with reluctance so as to enable the complete organization of the Administrative Council and without further delay, he appointed a personal delegate to officiate in his place.

Soon after the reorganization of the Military Government at Canton, the bogus parliament at Peking elected Hsu Shih-chung as president. Dr. Sun's Delegate to the Council moved a declaration of war against Hsu, but his motion was only outwardly accepted by the militarists dominating the Council to be pocketed later on. When the National Assembly voted to change the name of the Government from Military to Constitutional, the militarists controlling the Council refused to execute the instruction. At the beginning of the Internal Peace Conference at Shanghai, Dr. Sun and Dr. Wu Ting-fang insisted that there should be a constitutional and lasting peace. The militarists in the Council, either in the name of themselves as individual Administrative Directors or in other unlawful capacities, ignored the constitutionalists' aims and purpose and attempted to favour terms only profitable to them, going so far as to negotiate for a separate peace and to sacrifice the National Assembly for the interests of the military party. Seeing the utter disregard of the militarists for public welfare, Dr. Sun has definitely decided to disassociate himself with the present order of things in the Administrative Council.

The present failure of the Administrative Council to act in accordance with the public will and demand in favour of Dr. Wu Ting-fang as the Civil Governor of Kwangtung and the arrest of students and leading citizens by the Kwangtung Government in connection with the recent political strike have taxed the last patience of Dr. Sun, and he, therefore, telegraphed to both Houses his resignation, declaring that he will condemn the misuse of the name of constitutionalism, sincerely hoping that the National Assembly will employ its supreme power to solve the present situation according to the Constitution.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received at the U. S. Consulate from the Manila Observatory at 12.40 p.m. August 12.
Typhoon is about 125° Long. E. and 21° Lat. N. moving N. 11.10 p.m. August 12.
Typhoon is about 112° Long. E. and 17° Lat. N. moving NNW.
Typhoon is about 147° Long. E. and 40° Lat. N. direction unknown.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

PHYSICIANS prescribe Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years and no home is complete without it. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW.

TAILOR, HABITMAKER
AND
OUTFITTER.

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

WE HAVE THE LATEST ENGLISH & AMERICAN
PERIODICALS
ALSO
NEW NOVELS
AND
BUSINESS BOOKS,
ETC., ETC.
BREWER & CO
TEL. 656. 23, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A SPEEDY & SURE CURE
FOR
PRICKLY HEAT.

Our PRICKLY HEAT LOTION, prepared according to the formula of one of the present day Professors of Tropical Medicine.

Instantly Allays Irritation and Cures after a few applications.

THE PHARMACY, 22, Queen's Road Central.
Tel. 345.

FAIRALL & CO.

ARE SHOWING

NEW VOILE & LACE BLOUSES

HAND MADE UNDERCLOTHING.

PHONE 644.

DIAMONDS,
JEWELLERY,
SILVERWARE,
CUT GLASS.

QUALITY—VARIETY—PERFECTION.

J. ULLMANN & CO.,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (CORNER FLOWER STREET).

DON'T FORGET !!!

The Republic Motor Boats for your picnics and outings.

TELEPHONE 307 OR 1257.

Write or Call,
MOK LIN, Managing Director.

HANDLEY PAGE
MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES
HANDLEY PAGE LTD.
Orickwood, London, N. W. 2.

Sole Agents for China:

PEKING SYNDICATE LTD.,

Sub-Agents for Hongkong and South China:

W. R. LOLEY & CO.,

Hongkong.

G. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.
Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY, August 15, 1919,
commencing at 3 p.m.

at A KING'S DRIVEWAY, Wanchai,
The 28 Motor Boat "Boronia"
(Fitted with 4 cylinder engine, New
Sim's Magneto and Paragon Reverse
Gear. Drawings and side screens.
Speed 21 miles per hour)

Also
The Gael Class Yacht "Tinctette"
(Winner of 3 cups during the 1917
season, in good condition).

On view now.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, August 8, 1919.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for
the Half Year ending 30th June
1919, at the rate of Two pounds five
shillings sterling per share is payable
on and after MONDAY the 11th day
of August, Current, at the Offices of the
Corporation, where shareholders are
requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 9, 1919.

THE GREAT NORTHERN
TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.HONGKONG STATION.
TELEGRAMS TO GERMANY.

TELEGRAMS can now be accepted
for GERMANY at the rate of
\$1.10 per word.

T. KRING,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, August 12, 1919

G. R.
NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS with the exception
of those of Chinese race desiring to
leave the Colony for places other than
Canton, West River or Amoy should
apply in person for permission to do so
at the PASS OFFICE, Post Office
Building, between the hours of 9 A.M.
to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
14 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

**THE BEST
TIFFIN
IN TOWN
TO-DAY**
is at
WISEMAN'S
\$1.00

Ticket for 30 Meals
\$25.00

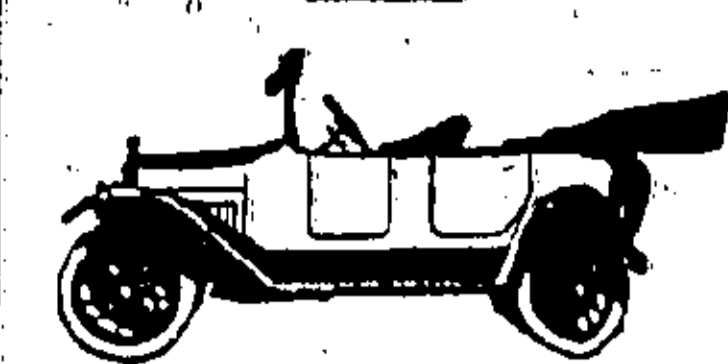
All the Meat, Poultry,
Milk, and Butter are
supplied by the
"DAIRY FARM."

Manager.— D. M. GOODALL.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

INTIMATIONS

METEOR GARAGE

Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.Automobiles for Hire
and for Sale
at reasonable Prices.

Phone 2500.
65 Des Voeux Road
Central.

現代養育
The Natural Milk Food for Infants,
Invalids and Nursing Mothers.
We have just received a large consignment

粉奶牛洲澳



SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.,
Agents: For Hongkong and South China.
Nos. 4 & 6, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.
Telephone Nos. 129 & 230.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

KIPPERS! KIPPERS!
JUST RECEIVED

A New Shipment direct from
Scotland.
65 cents per lb.

**FOR SALE
1919
POSTAGE STAMP
CATALOGUES.**

FROM
Scott Stamp Co., New York
Yvert et Teller, Paris
Bright & Son, London
Whitfield King & Co., Ipswich

GRACA & CO.,
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P.O. Box 690. Hongkong.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

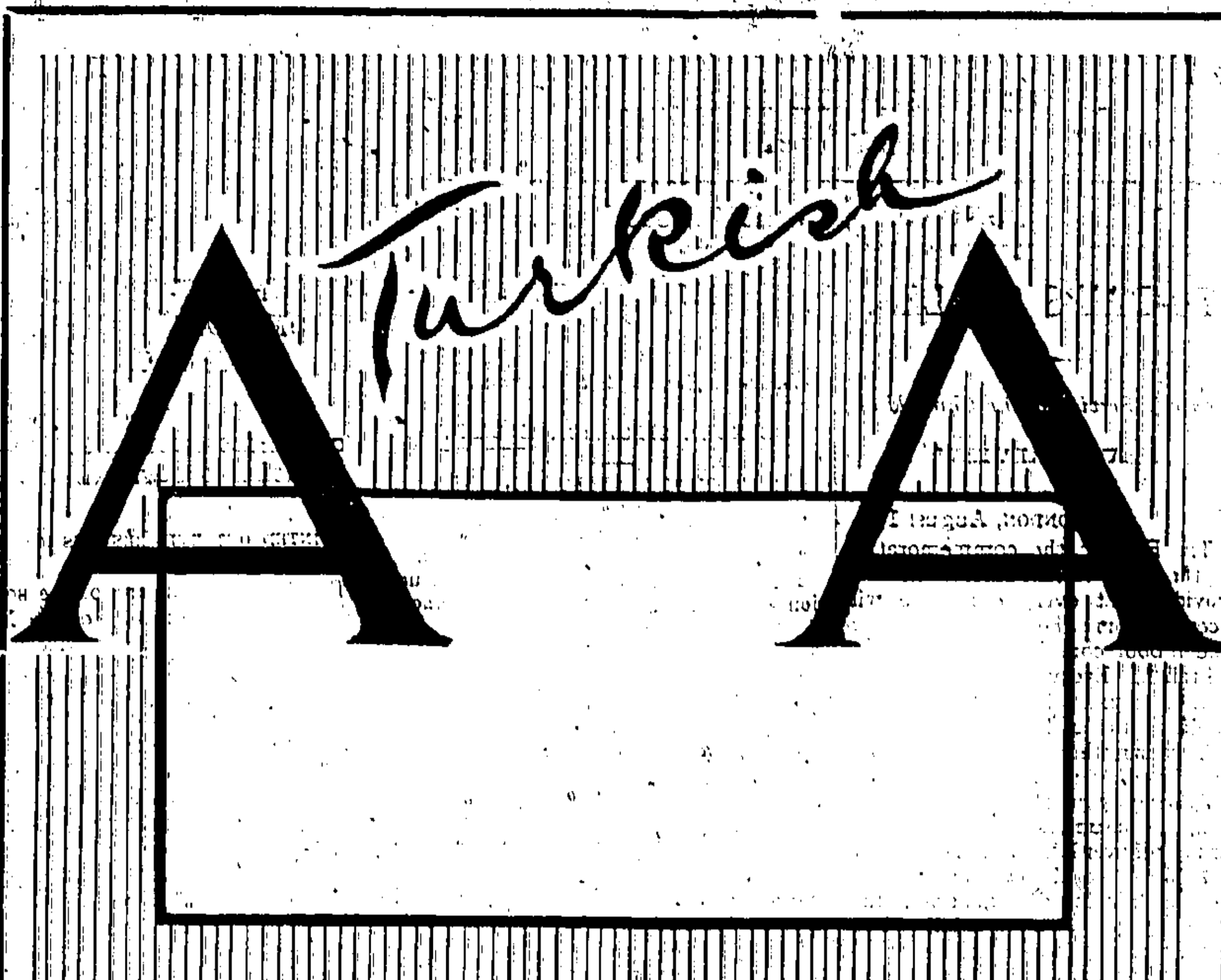
Every kind of Footwear
**MADE
TO
ORDER**



CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

**MACGREGOR'S
V.O.S.
FINEST LIQUEUR
SCOTCH WHISKY.**
EXTRA SPECIAL
FINEST LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

**GALDBECK, MACGREGOR
& CO.,**
15, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.



AN EXTRA GOOD TURKISH CIGARETTE AT A
NOMINAL PRICE.

Sold in tins of
100 & 50
Cigarettes and
also boxes of 10's.



with or
without
Cork Tips.

This Advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

WHY THE CAT PURRS.

(By Rodney Gilbert in N.C.D.N.)

And in those days there came a
savage from the outer realms and
presented to the Son of Heaven a
mother cat. That was "very long
ago" when cats were not used to abide
with men, and when men, having no
knowledge of the nature of the cat,
feared it for its tigerish aspect.

Yet was the Son of Heaven right
well pleased when he learned to
know this mother cat, for she com-
bined in her person all the virtues
which have since been recognized
in her myriad offspring. She was
gentle and soft, clean and kind,
and showed in her fond attention
upon his holiness the emperor's
tendency to suspicion or temper,
such as modern cats show, except
in the presence of such vermin as
disturbed the peace and quiet of his
holiness the emperor's repose. Most
bold of all the vermin in the cele-
stial palace were the mice that dwelt
in the crevices between the beams,
and upon these noisy and impudent
murderers the mother cat, which
had been presented by the savage
from the outer realms, did wage
pitiless war.

Now, as it happened, the mice in
the palace of his holiness the em-
peror were not great mice; but in
the south, in a certain prefecture
ruled by one who was widely known
in those days as Pao Lao-yeh, there
developed a species of huge mouse-
like creatures as big as the foals of
Hunan donkeys, and there was
among these vermin a mouse of
extremely formidable size and poten-
tialities for evil. This particular
mouse not only devoured the stores
of the poor peasantry and the bulging
grain stacks of the gentry, but did
also enter the palace of Pao Lao-yeh
himself and did nibble boldly among
the imperial stores reserved as tri-
bute to his holiness. On this ac-
count was Pao Lao-yeh much dis-
tressed, and when the news circu-
lated through the empire that the
faithful mother cat, presented by the
savage from the outer realms, had
given birth in the throne cushion to
no less than four handsome and
active replicas of herself, Pao Lao-
yeh, emboldened by the distraction
of his people, did induce in his best
style, upon slabs of choice bamboo,
a humble petition for the loan of at
least one precious kitten to still the
plague of this large mice which were
ruining his prefecture.

Then right heartily and willingly
did the emperor reply, promising
one kitten for the relief of his child-
ren the people, and did forward by
special courier under special escort
the first-born and the smallest of all
the small cats littered in the throne
cushion to his faithful dependent
Pao Lao-yeh. Now when his holiness
the emperor had come to take

that kitten he saw troubled inquiry
in the eyes of the sleek mother, so
to her he pledged himself, saying:
"Fear not, gentle mother cat, we
are not robbing thee of thy favour-
ite. We do but honour thy hand-
some breed by sending him upon a
royal mission in the service of the
empire from which we shall bring
him back with honour, with such
honour as we bestow upon our con-
tributions who go forth with sword
and bow and render us loyal service. To
this I plight my word."

And it so happened that when the
beauty of this precious little crea-
ture, brought him forth from the
white sleeve in which he carried him
and showed but the tip of his nose to
the overgrown and overbold ruler of
all the mice which were devastating
Pao Lao-yeh's domain, that im-
pudent mouse did utter but one
squeak of terror and fled both the
prefecture and the empire, his fol-
lowers squeaking at his heels, never
to return.

Then was there great rejoicing
throughout the land and then would
Pao Lao-yeh have returned the pre-
cious small cat to his holiness the
emperor in fitting state; but his
people, long afflicted with the ravages
of the huge mice, did implore him
to retain the fluffy little guardian of
their crops and when he refused did
threaten revolt and would even have
risen in arms, so that Pao Lao-yeh,
once more distraught, did make full
accounting of the state of his people's
mind to his holiness, the emperor
and did inquire humbly, and with
full acknowledgment of his audi-
acity, as to whether the small cat
could be spared. And his holiness,
thoughtless of mother feeling,
thoughtless of his pledge, and soli-
citous only for the peace of mind of
his people, did reply that the cat
tribe had so multiplied that not only
one but a dozen, if need were, could
be readily spared; and that Pao Lao-
yeh might retain the one in his
possession as a lasting ward against
the terrors which had afflicted his
good people. In nothing did the
thoughtless ruler take into account
the feelings of the original old
mother cat presented by the savage
from the outer realms.

Now this old mother cat, in due
course, was blessed with grand-
children and great grandchildren
and her kind did multiply until she
lost all reckoning of her numbers,
but yet did she hope and pine and
mourn for days and years on end for
the return of her first-born; and when
she learned inadvertently that her
master, his holiness the emperor,
had exiled her child or ever to the
distant prefecture governed by Pao
Lao-yeh, she did talk in a dark
corner, and an uneasy light came
into her gentle eyes, and she did
commence in her aged throat a

SENSATION IN HIGH LIFE.

A San Francisco special to the
Asahi reports an attempted suicide
on the part of the Rumanian Crown
Prince, whose departure for Japan on
a complimentary mission to the
Japanese Court had been announced.
According to this story, he was dis-
covered just in time to prevent him
pulling the trigger of his pistol.
His life was saved, but in the
struggle that ensued, he got injured
in the leg. It is explained that the
Prince fell in love with a girl
neither of royal blood nor of wealthy
connections, and the affair having
gained much notoriety at Bukarest,
the Queen, who was greatly con-
cerned, attempted to separate them,
but none of her admonitions had
any effect. Recently a child was
born to them. It was his father,
King Ferdinand, who, equally
anxious, thought that if the Prince
had a tour of some months' amidst
the beauties of Japan for which the
purposed mission afforded oppor-
tunity, it might cure him of his
attachment. It is rumoured, says
the dispatch, that his grief at the
coming separation from his sweet-
heart drove the Prince to attempt
suicide.

rumbling plaint against all human
kind, and especially against Pao Lao-
yeh, since she must not upbraid his
holiness the emperor, cursing in
cryptic phrases this some of men for
the theft of her precious child in this
wise:

Hsu sung, pu sung.
Pao Lao-yeh tsu tsung.
Hsu sung, pu sung, pu sung,
pu-sung.
Which being interpreted means:
He promised return, but he broke
his pledge.
Pao Lao-yeh's betrothed was un-
der a hedge.

And this dismal plaint, with its
reference upon Pao Lao-yeh's family
honour, the old mother cat taught
all her children and her grand-
children, and they handed it down
to their children, and grand-children,
together with the tradition of human
infidelity, so that no real cat ever
fully trusts a human being, and no
faithful descendant of that old
mother cat ever comes into close and
intimate contact with man without
chanting the hereditary denuncia-
tion.

Some of us think in our ignorance
that the cat purrs because it is
pleased, but we have only to con-
sult the cats of the Chinese—the
purses and most direct manner to
know that every time a cat purrs it
is reminding us of our lack of good
faith and is saying:

Hsu sung, pu sung,
Pao Lao-yeh tsu tsung,
Hsu sung, pu sung, pu sung,
pu-sung.

NOTICES.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES,
VERMICELLI,
AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Booster" label and are made from Flour of the Best
Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the
principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more
nutrient than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.
Terms moderate, especially for Agents. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Tel. 1339 & 2350.

Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 2320.

Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.

Cable Address: "Hingwah."

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

Operating:—
THE HONGKONG HOTEL The leading Hotel in the Far East.
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL The coming seaside resort of South
(opening in the Summer of 1919) China.
THE HOTEL MANSIONS The headquarters of the Canadian
Office premises Pacific Ocean Services, and the leading
American business concerns.

The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant
and instituted motor transportation, are specialising in outside catering such
as banquets, dances, parties etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary
equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.

Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or
representative will call on communicating with
Telephone No. 433, Catering Department.
Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION
ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System
throughout. Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

PALACE HOTEL

KOWLOON.
(Two minutes from Star Ferry).
Recently renovated and furnished, electric light and fans throughout
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to
families on application to
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE."
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
107, HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only 15 minutes
walk from the Banks and Central District. 44 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine,
scrupulously clean. Moderate and Family Rates. Rates on
application to the Proprietor. Launches meet Passenger Boats.
Telegraphic Address: "CARLTON."
Mrs. F. E. CAMERON.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

(OPEN TILL MIDNIGHT).
Noted for:—
THE BEST TIFFINS AND DINNERS.
FILLIP HADDUCKS.
ICEES AND ICE-DRINKS.
CAKES AND PASTRIES.
Dinner and Picnic Parties catered for.
A European Cafe under European Supervision.
Tel. 909. Tel. 909.

BLUE BIRD

ICE CREAM
PARLOUR.
AND CONFECTIONERS.
CHOCOLATES
Fills Sweet Vanilla Chocolate
Home-Made Assorted Chocolate
Milk Chocolate and Borden
Chocolate
California "Star" Chocolate
American Chocolate 10¢ per lb.
Imperial Cocoa 8¢ per lb.
Cocoa Butter 10¢ per lb.
Cocoa Beans 10¢ per lb.

TANG YUK, DISTILL.

Recommends to
the late HEN TING
14, D'ARVILLE STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

FRENCH LESSONS

at
15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
Shares, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HONGKONG" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned.)

THURSDAY,
August 14, 1919, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Room, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Lee House Street,
A number of lots of Linen Goods
(just arrived from Chefoo),
And
A quantity of Linoleum Rugs
(of various sizes and colours)
(will be sold in lots to suit purchasers).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, August 8, 1919.

G. R.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from the MARSHAL of the Prize Court, to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,
the 18th August, 1919, at 10.30 a.m.,
at the Break-water, Yau-ma-tei,
The Steam Launch
"NORD,"

Built of teakwood by the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company Limited.
Length o.a. ... 58 ft. 0 in.
Length b.p.p. ... 55 ft. 0 in.
Breadth extreme ... 11 ft. 0 in.
Depth moulded ... 5 ft. 4 in.
Draught mean ... 4 ft. 4 in.
ENGINE—non-condensing.
Diameter of cylinders ... 7 in. & 16 in.
Stroke ... 10 in.

BOILER—cylindrical tubular.
Diameter 4 ft. 6 in., Length 7 ft. 0 in.
with one plain furnace 22 in. diameter.
W. P. 125 lbs. per square inch.
Including Anchors, Chains, Navigating Lights, Auxiliary Feed Pumps, &c.
A Launch will leave Blake Pier at 10 a.m. day of sale to convey intending purchasers.
On view from the 16th August.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government,
Hongkong, August 8, 1919.

G. R.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from the MARSHAL of the Prize Court, to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,
the 18th August, 1919, at 10.30 a.m.,
at the Break-water, Yau-ma-tei,
The Steam Launch
"LOYD"

Built of teakwood by the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company Limited in 1919.
Length o.a. ... 58 ft. 0 in.
Length b.p.p. ... 55 ft. 0 in.
Breadth extreme ... 11 ft. 0 in.
Depth moulded ... 5 ft. 4 in.
Draught mean ... 4 ft. 4 in.
ENGINE—compound surface, condensing.
Diameter of cylinders 7 in. & 15 in.
Stroke ... 10 in.

BOILER—cylindrical tubular.
Diameter 4 ft. 6 in., Length 7 ft. 0 in.
with one plain furnace 30 in. diameter.
W. P. 120 lbs. per square inch.
Including Anchors, Chains, Navigating Lights, Auxiliary Feed Pumps, &c.
A Launch will leave Blake Pier at 10 a.m. day of sale to convey intending purchasers.
On view from the August 16th.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government,
Hongkong, August 8, 1919.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irritations.
Martin's Pills is the famous French Remedy for all Irritations of the Bowels, whether arising from indigestion, constipation, or any other cause. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is perfectly safe for all ages. It is sold in all the principal Pharmacies and Chemists.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTIONS.
The Undersigned have received instructions from the MARSHAL of the Prize Court, to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,
the 18th August, 1919, at 10.30 a.m.,
at the Break-water, Yau-ma-tei,
The Steam Launch
"BREMA"

Built of teakwood by the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, in 1900.
Length o.a. ... 60 ft. 0 in.
Length b.p.p. ... 57 ft. 0 in.
Breadth extreme ... 11 ft. 0 in.
Depth moulded ... 5 ft. 8 in.
Draught mean ... 5 ft. 8 in.
ENGINE—compound surface, condensing.
Diameter of cylinders 8 in. & 16 in.
Stroke ... 12 in.

BOILER—cylindrical tubular.
Diameter 5 ft. 6 in., Length 7 ft. 0 in.
with one plain furnace 30 in. diameter.
W. P. 125 lbs. per square inch.
Including Anchors, Chains, Navigating Lights, Auxiliary Feed Pumps, &c.
A Launch will leave Blake Pier at 10 a.m. day of sale to convey intending purchasers.
On view from the 16th August.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government,
Hongkong, August 8, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned.)

TUESDAY,
August 19, 1919, at 10.30 a.m.,
at No. 3 Saifee Terrace Ground Floor,
Kowloon,
The Sundry
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
therein contained.
(PRACTICALLY NEW),
including Piano and Organ,
Electric Fittings and Fan,
Also
A number of Pigeons.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of sale.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, August 8, 1919.

SAVARESSE'S
SANTAL
CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM.
All Chemists. Made in London.

ASAHI BEER



ASAHI BEER
ASAHI LAGER-BEER
SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED
Sole Agents:
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISAI

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.
Each additional 5 words 4 Cents.


TO LET.
TO LET—Part of Ground Floor,
10 Des Voeux Road Central.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

HOUSE TO LET.
TO LET—No. 1, ROSE TERRACE,
Kowloon.
Apply to:—LAI HIN MAN,
Manager.
Toong Wa Building Agency,
No. 43, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong.

TO LET.
TO LET—No. 102 The Peak, 6 ROOMED HOUSE at the Peak.
Apply to: PERCY SMITH, SETZ & FLEMING.
Furnished for 12 months No. 57 The Peak (No. 1 Stewart Terrace) containing 3 Bedrooms and bathrooms, hot and cold water, Drying room, Dining room, Drawing room, Sitting room and usual offices and servants' quarters, also large garden. Possession 15th July.
Apply to:
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, July 3, 1919.

These Cigarettes are made of selected Mild leaf tobacco and quite harmless to those who are accustomed to inhale.

NANYANG BROTHERS TOBACCO CO.
165, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.



六 港 總 仰 德 吸 凡 天 華 東 南
十 中 港 發 共 菸 者 我 下 人 陳 洋
五 百 德 行 提 國 購 同 無 製 清 香
號 箱 所 售 貨 香 胞 雙 造 烟

ALL GOODS CAREFULLY PACKED
FOR SHIPMENT—

NIKKO
JAPANESE
FINE ART CURIOS AND
PACKING CONTRACTOR.
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING.
Tel. No. 1959. All Goods Guaranteed.

JAPAN AND MEXICO.

Japan has succeeded in interesting the Mexican Government in the establishment of a shipping service between the two countries. An agreement has been concluded and will come into force within eight months of its signature. Japanese shipyards have undertaken, says a correspondent in the Times Trade Supplement, to commission eight steamers for the service, four for overseas and four for the Mexican coast trade. All the ships will fly the Mexican flag. The Japanese have also arranged to educate Mexican pilots, engineers, and sea apprentices, and eventually to employ them in this service. All postal business between the two countries is to be done gratuitously. On the other hand, the Mexican Government has undertaken to allocate subsidies for a period of five years, based upon the tonnage.

Japan appears not to have lost sight of the opportunity to consider the interests of her emigrants. It is provided in the agreement that Mexicans shall be allowed to enter Japan without restriction, and even enjoy a 75 per cent. reduction in the cost of the passage, and that the Japanese in their turn shall meet with no difficulties in Mexico. It is clearly a well-considered political move in favour of Japanese trade, in the hope that by a strong commercial bond between the two countries the stability of the Mexican Government will be increased and not endangered by any future change in it. The fact that notwithstanding her present very unfavourable financial position Mexico is willing to offer subsidies shows what importance she attaches to the alliance. Altogether the Mexican-Japanese Treaty is one of high international import.

KEATING'S
WORM
TABLETS.

A most valuable remedy for all cases of intestinal worms, whether in children or adults. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is perfectly safe for all ages. It is sold in all the principal Pharmacies and Chemists.

MEE CHEUNG
PHOTOGRAPHER
Ice House Street.
Photo. of
Peace Celebration
Day & Night
Decorations.
Branch Opposite City Hall.

NOTICES.

FOR
CARS on
HIRE

Experienced Chauffeurs
and
Expert Mechanics.

A Large Number of
New and Comfortable Cars
Always in Readiness.

Phone
977 & 2589

MERCURY
GARAGE CO.,
59-61 Des Voeux Road Central.

Arrangements
for Special
Occasions

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 275 lbs. net.
In Bags of 100 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES,
Kodaks and Kodak Films, &c., &c.
DEVELOPING & PRINTING A SPECIALITY.
No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

統 辦 寰 球 貨 品



永 安 有 限 公 司

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS
Most up-to-date and Cheapest House in Hongkong.
Address: DES VOEUX ROAD AND CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.
Telephone: Nos. 196 & 198.

ATLANTIC FLIGHT WON ON

"SHELL"

AVIATION SPIRIT.

CAPTAIN J. ALCOCK AND LIEUT. BROWN
won the Atlantic Flight on "SHELL" Aviation
Spirit with their Vickers-Vimy-Rolls-Royce. The
most sensational success ever achieved by any
motor fuel.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (SOUTH CHINA) LTD.

1814 ESTABLISHED 1914
100 YEARS.

JOHN
HADDON
AND CO.

Export and Import
Agents

For ONE HUNDRED YEARS in the CITY OF LONDON we have acted as Buying and Selling Agents for Traders, Storekeepers, Growers of Colonial Produce. Are you requiring the services of London Agents to promote your interests? We shall be pleased to enter into correspondence with a view to arranging terms to mutual advantage.

BANK CREDITS ARRANGED.
CASH ADVANCED AGAINST SHIPMENTS.

JOHN
HADDON
AND CO.

Colonial Merchants
and Produce Agents,
SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.



(REGISTERED).

AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF A WELL-KNOWN SPA AT HALF THE PRICE. BLENDS PERFECTLY WITH SPIRITS, ESPECIALLY WHISKY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone No. 438.



SPECIAL WINDOW DISPLAY.

ELEGANT LACE and NET

GOWNS

FROM PARIS.

PLAIN and FLORAL NETS

AND

GRAFTON COTTON VOILES

BY THE YARD.

LADIES FOOTWEAR

HIGH-CLASS AND UNIQUE MODELS.

FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

STYLE, COMFORT AND VALUE GUARANTEED.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 13, 1919.

BANKING CONSORTIUM.

There is in the *Far Eastern Review* for August an interesting statement about the new consortium of those interested in financing China. It is announced as "an official interpretation from the highest foreign authority in China associated with its organization, aims, and objects." The editor has done well. There are undoubtedly being repeated amongst the Chinese things which put the consortium in a worse light than this does. The attitude of the world's financiers in the past has not always been such as to convince China, or China's friends, that they had China's interests at heart. To say now that the consortium is "primarily designed to help China" is journalistic exuberance of verbosity rather than a serious statement of fact. No one would ask a Chinese patriot to believe that. The consortium is primarily designed to make it safe and profitable to lend China money. It will mediate help China. It is exploitation, for no one can deny that China will be all to the good, and never a penny the worse, for having the safety of her funds over her finances that we are accustomed to impose upon our own sub-communities. Chinese who have been "squeezing" their own country's revenues will be earnest and convinced critics of it, but they will be doing it with their eyes open. Other patriots who oppose the consortium proposals will be doing so blindly, and in error.

If this pronouncement is true, there is no idea of substituting foreign control for Chinese control, but only of instituting a system of honest accounting that, if half we hear be true, is badly needed, as well for the sake of the Chinese taxpayer as of the foreign creditor. Nor is the consortium to be a monopoly, as the earlier Group tried to be. We make this assurance to mean that any Bank or financial firm with real money may join it. If that isn't so, the pronouncement is a disingenuous fake. It has all the marks of sincerity, however, and an excellent point it makes is that of no longer earmarking contracts or spheres of interest. In other words, the consortium proposes to be as open and above-board as it requires China to be in their mutual bargaining. The consortium is to do away with those foreign jealousies and intrigues which Li Hung Chang regarded as a source of strength to him—*divide et impera*; but which are now held to be as bad for China as for the

rest. "The new system is based upon the idea that the interest of all requires the strengthening of the Chinese government." A strong, central government, with a united people—why, if the consortium can help to bring that about, there's none that will not call it blessed. But before that comes it will have had its claims examined by the L. O. N., which will also doubtless be specially interested in China before it has been long in business. There are a few secret treaties for it to repudiate first! North and South have to be re-united or finally divorced before the consortium can operate on the benevolent lines laid down. An intricate Civil Service, and honest accounting with everything in the public eye, is a big jump for China to make, and old-timers will think the consortium is asking for more than it is likely to get. But who knows? It is easy and cheap to be cynical. Let us hope that both sides mean all they profess, and that an era of reform is at hand for each. There can be no harm in hoping.

SO NOW YOU KNOW.

We extract this interesting statement from the *Far Eastern Review*, where it is attributed to *Jihai Hashiguchi*:

I hereby frankly state that Japan means to expand and extend her influence in China as fast as is consistent, regardless of what her vili-fiers have to say about her. We have already extended our influence in China considerably during the past few years, commercially and politically—more commercially than otherwise. A friend of mine, a shrewd managing director of a large Japanese concern, having large interests in China as well as elsewhere, in a conversation with me a few days ago, said that the British interests in China are now dwindling, beyond hope of recovery to the former business prestige; that the British in China are practically living on the incomes from the estates which were bequeathed them by their adventurous fathers; that the position which the British had occupied in the past century as exploiters of resources of China has already passed to the Japanese; and as proof of that assertion he told me that the Japanese interests are fast replacing the British and other Westerners in Shanghai and elsewhere as owners of best business quarters in foreign concessions; that he himself owns a large estate in Hongkong, etc.

My friend told me more, namely, that Japan now has no need to fear that her position in China will be overturned by any of the vili-fiers of Japan. I wondered whether such was really the confidence entertained by all the Japanese business men

interested in China as to their power. But at any rate my friend, the managing director, certainly is one of many Japanese business men who are as confident as himself. After I listened to him, I gathered an impression that, after all, it is the business expansion of Japan in China, which is resented by the British and the Americans; for Japan's political expansion in China sinks in magnitude into insignificance compared with her business expansion. The Twenty-one Demands and the Shantung claims or any other claims of political nature made by Japan are nothing but toys for children, compared with the limitless claims which the Japanese men have on trade with China of which she has a large share and will have a larger share.

HOUSEHOLDERS' RESPONSIBILITY.

It would be deplorable indeed if we could not hold somebody responsible for the throwing of things from verandahs into our streets. In a case where a European lady had slops thrown over her dress, and where all the inmates of the house pretended ignorance of the incident, Magistrate Lindsell has decided to hold the householder responsible, and fined her ten dollars. Damage to the lady's dress, and the almost unbearable "moral and intellectual" damage that such an adventure causes, were apparently overlooked. The *China Mail* has complained of this practice twice within the last six months, and many times before that. It isn't only Chinese who do it, though they are the most numerous and frequent offenders. Banana skins, discards of all kinds, keep coming down upon us in the most reckless way; and we would like the authorities, now that they have decided the responsibility, to impose a few "deterrent" or exemplary penalties, until the present slackness or ignorance is abated. As for the beast who spits from a moving tram, what can be done with him? If ever homicide were justifiable.

The magisterial decision creates, by the way, a new problem for the proprietors of hotels, with verandahs abutting on the streets. From at least two of the hotels, and from one boarding-house, we have noticed guests throwing things. An annoyed pedestrian we have turned our eyes up, encountered amused glances from perfect (or rather imperfect) strangers, and hastened to drown the memory of the insolence, for there seemed nothing else to do. It recalls the ancient story "current north of Tweed, explaining how the Highland Fling was invented. In the old days of overhanging upper chambers and narrow wynds, they did at least have the decency to call a warning before shooting the bilge. The pedestrian sometimes got a rapid fire of warnings from both sides, and had to step lively. The weird cries with which the modern Fling is associated may be relics of the protests uttered when the dancer miscalculated and "copped the lot."

FOREIGN MONEY?

Reuter assured us that somebody in London (unnamed) had proof (unspecified) that a "foreign source" (not more particularly indicated) had been providing money to encourage the strikers (which?) at Home. The simple-minded here have now got it that this was more German cunning. It is surprising they didn't attribute these machiavelian endowments of unrest to the Bolsheviks. Perhaps they realized that the Bolsheviks are hard-up. Anyway, those artful Germans are credited with the object of counteracting the advantage which victory gave us over our defeated rivals. We are told that when Germany found that she couldn't lick the Russians in the field, she secured their downfall by spreading dissension behind the lines. This is "history" made. We thought everybody knew that Germany lost chiefly as a result of licking the Russians so badly. The German troops, already fed up with bullying officers and chagrined by promises and boasts unfulfilled, were tainted with Bolshevism by the Russians. If they hadn't won so completely on their Eastern front, they might still have been fighting on their western one. That is the truthful paradox to the best of our knowledge and belief. "Sowing dissension" was a weapon we all used, the Italians very picturesquely, the Russians simply, our own folk rather cleverly. As regards this foreign money among our own strikers, we await more particulars before jumping to conclusions. Even if it is a canard invented to discredit and defeat the strikers we can forgive it, because our relief is so great on finding that the suicide of our homeland is further off than we had anticipated. Probably, however, the reference was to the dubious capitalists connected with the *Daily Herald*, one of the newest Labour organs.

KIPLING'S MISTAKE.

When Rudyard Kipling sang of the blue road to Mandalay, where the flying fishes play, and mentioned that "there ain't no buses running from the Bank to Mandalay," he probably thought he was uttering something so humorously impossible that it would be for ever true.

The telegram to-day, mentioning the departure of eight passengers in an aerobus from Paris to Dakar in West Africa, suggests that buses from the Bank to Mandalay are quite within the jurisdiction of possibility. They mount there in Paris, those messieurs. They pay their fares. They sit, and behold, France rolls beneath them, and the blue Mediterranean, and the green jungle, and presently, voila! The conductor cries "Dakar," and they get off. Isn't it wonderful? Which of us Victorians would not have jeered at a forecast of it?

OUR CIVIL SERVICE.

It is only the Chinese Civil Servants who have got temporary relief. The white men are still left wondering what, if anything, is going to happen with regard to their applications.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 3s. 9 7/16d.

Three cases of enteric fever are shown in to-day's return, one British.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Neronha left by the "Shinyu Maru" to-day for a holiday in Japan.

A former Hongkong officer, Captain T. E. Budge, 2nd D.C.L.I. is now Acting Lieut.-Colonel and was recently gazetted to the D.S.O.

A former Chief Ordnance Officer here, Colonel (t.-mp. Brig.-General) W. H. Usher Smith, has been awarded the C.B.E. for services at Salonika.

Captain R.E.B. Brewster, District Officer R.A. here at the outbreak of war, sets a Brevet majority in the Birthday honours for services in Egypt.

Capt. W. T. Brooks, 2nd D.C.L.I. is now temporary Lieut.-Colonel. On promotion to Major he is to have the rank of Brevet Lieut.-Colonel for war services.

Lieut.-Colonel H. de L. Walters, D.S.O., R.G.A., a former commander of the Hongkong-Singapore R.G.A. here, received the C.M.G. in the Birthday honours.

Mr. A. Jenkins of the Vacuum Oil Company is going on sick leave shortly to Japan. Jenkins and the baby are already there, and have benefited by their stay.

The final of the Ladies' Singles Lawn Tennis Championship, played at the Country Club, Shanghai, on August 5, ended in an easy victory for Mrs. Brauns over Miss Counts by two straight sets, (6-1, 6-2).

Major D. Clapham, O.B.E., R.G.A. well known in Hongkong eight years ago for his prowess on the cricket field, has been awarded the D.S.O. for his work on the battle fields of France and Flanders.

One of the "Koylies" most popular officers when the regiment was here, was Captain F.J.G. Agg, the Adjutant. He is now a major in his regiment with the D.S.O. and was recently gazetted to Lt. Lieut. Colonel, for services at Salonika.

Acting Major D.W. Moss, M.C., R.G.A. Singapore Volunteer Corps' Sergeant Major at the outbreak of war, has added to his war honours the D.S.O. He has been commanding the 174th Siege Battery in France.

The death occurred at sea on July 27 of Mr. E. Askelin, chief officer of the s.s. "Shunchong." Mr. Askelin, who was a native of Finland, was second officer of the s.s. "Kiang-kwan," when she was rammed and sunk by the Huphe-Government, s.s. "Chutsai" and saved himself by swimming ashore. Death was due to heart-failure and enteritis, and he was buried at Shanhai-kwan.

Which Japanese steamer will be the first to enter Germany is a question which is of absorbing interest in shipping circles. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha are arranging to open services to Germany. It is said that a Mitsui Bussan Kaisha steamer will take a full cargo of nara timber from the Hokkaido for Germany soon, as well as beans, bean-oil and other foodstuffs.

While swinging off the Hongkong Wharf on August 3, the C.P.O.S. s.s. "Monteagle" lost her starboard anchor in the stream. In spite of the high wind that was blowing and the lack of her anchor, the vessel was turned and nearly laid alongside the wharf. Captain A. J. Hosker, R.N.R., had a rough time of it on this, his first trip in the "Monteagle." We gave an account of the "Monteagle's" experiences in the typhoon in yesterday's *China Mail*.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. E. S. Little, who is spending the summer at Anchor Bay, Peitah, reports that on August 1 a shark 10 or 12 feet long came to within 5 or 6 feet of his diving boat three times within an hour. The shark skirted along the shore where the water was not over five feet deep and then made off to sea.

The "C. C. Post" says:—The cotton merchants in Hankow at a recent meeting decided to stop buying foreign cargo in order to promote the use of native made goods. Each merchant paid Tls. 500 as a guarantee to the Cotton Guild, and if he breaks his word this money will be confiscated.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has decided to resume the shipments to Swatow which have been suspended since an anti-Japanese boycott broke out at that port in June last. The suspension was due to the fact that the cargo coolies refused to handle Japanese merchandise, but a favourable arrangement has been made on this point.

The N.Y.K. has decided to increase freight for goods to be landed at Hongkong, in view of the decrease in cargoes due to the boycott. According to this revision, freights for sundries and matches and glass have increased to Y6 and Y5. The increase comes into effect with the s.s. "Shingo Maru," sailing from Kobe for Calcutta on August 31.

The Blue Funnel steamer "Helenus," which left here recently for Shanghai has seen some very gallant war service under her present commander, having been for the most part employed in carrying troops to the Mother Country and France. During one voyage from New York to Liverpool in October 1918, at the time when the much dreaded "Spanish Flu" was sweeping across France and Great Britain, no less than 28 American soldiers were buried at sea through this epidemic, and from the whole convoy, there were landed in Liverpool 1,200 soldiers suffering from the "Flu."

When Messrs. Elder Dempster & Co. got back the s.s. "Appam" from America, whither she had been taken by a German prize crew after being captured on the high seas, they changed her name to "Mandingo," and on her first visit to the West Coast under her new guise she caused quite a stir, no one outside the local agents having any knowledge that the Company possessed such a vessel. The mystery was, of course, soon cleared up, though we know of a coast resident who having made a bet, as the vessel dropped anchor in the port, that she was the "Appam," paid out on learning that she was the "Mandingo," and was repaid in the club the same evening when the facts became known. We now learn that Messrs. Elder Dempster have given the vessel her old name—*Syren*.

The charters of the German and Austrian ships seized in Chinese waters at the time China entered the war are about to expire and there will probably be another struggle to obtain possession of them. It will be remembered that the Chinese Government made a secret agreement with Japan to lease the ships to that country, but that, on the other Allied Powers intervening, the ships were divided up among the Powers at very low charter rates. Japanese charterers managed to secure two of them, and are now anxious to take them all over as their charters expire. The Chinese Department of Communications contemplates establishing a steamship company, called the Middle Kingdom Steam Navigation Company, utilizing the Austro-German ships. The proposed steamship company will be managed jointly by Government officials and private business men.

The P. & O. Company has taken over the interests of the Eastern and Australian Steamship Company, and the change will affect the interests of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. The Eastern and Australian Steamship Company maintains a service between Australia, China and Japan, and operated four steamers before the war, but the greater portion of the authority of the Freight Conference has hitherto rested with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. A considerable change in the situation is expected, now that the interests of the Eastern and Australian Steamship Company have been taken by a company of the P. & O.'s standing. Commenting on the transfer of the interests of the Eastern Australian Steamship Company, the *Tokyo Asahi* says: "If supremacy on the Australian route is given to the P. & O. Company, it is clear that the Japanese merchantmen will gradually lose their influence, their place being taken by British ships. The transfer of the interests of the Eastern Australian Steamship Company should not be regarded in the same light as ordinary amalgamations. The transaction embodies the post-bellum shipping policy of Great Britain, and is worthy of special notice."

THE CAPTURED ROBBER CHIEF.

TO BE KEPT IN CUSTODY PENDING EXTRADITION.

Wong Hon, the robber chief who was captured by the local police, was again before Magistrate Lindsell yesterday. As already reported in yesterday's *China Mail*, the Assistant Crown Solicitor (Mr. Leo Longinotto) applied for the prisoner's extradition on behalf of the Chinese Government. The prisoner is wanted in Canton for a series of robberies and murders committed by him and his gang of cutthroats.

Yesterday afternoon, the mother of Cheung Chong, one of the two kidnapped youths, stated that robbers led by the prisoner broke into the house, and stole money and clothing valued at \$600. Her son and nephew who were hiding under a bed, were discovered by the robbers while they were ransacking the house, and dragged out. The robbers were armed with revolvers and other weapons while some of them carried torches. After terrorizing the boys, the robbers led them away. Witness saw the boys again three days after the attack on the village.

Cheung Chong, student of Saiyung-pun School, stated that he and his cousin were dragged from their house by the robbers and after they had been blindfolded and tied together with a chain, they were led to the robbers' den and kept in the cockpit. On the night of July 10, three days after their capture, his cousin shot the guard and managed to get free by breaking the padlock with the butt end of the pistol. Witness was left behind, and when his cousin's escape was discovered, witness was tied with more chains. When his guard went out of the house however, witness broke loose and escaped to the main road where he met the guard and was recaptured. He was taken back to the cockpit. The chief was then summoned and himself tied witness's wrists together.

Cheung Po, the last witness's cousin, a student of Ellis Kadoorie School, said he saw the guard asleep, and taking his revolver from his girdle shot at him but missed. A second shot wounded the guard in the left arm. Witness then jumped down from the cockpit and with the butt end of the revolver broke the padlock and freed himself of the chains. He escaped on to the main road and made his way to the nearest Police Station where he reported the affair and led six policemen to the den where the wounded guard was arrested.

The prisoner denied that he was a robber chief. He said the house in which the boys were kept was his. They were taken there during his absence and when he found them in the cockpit he set them free. His Worship ordered the prisoner to be kept in Victoria Jail to await extradition to Canton.

BANVARD'S AND THE HIGHER LIFE.

"When the little birds begin to sing, They look at her and think it's Spring."

So sang last night Roy Haig with particular reference to the languid lily who dances third from the end, and one said in one's heart 'twas just. And then again one said that when a man looks at the Banvard Beauty Chorus, with its wonderful frocks, its *espiègle*, its *fantasies*, its appeal to all that doth become a man, it is Spring, though one be fat, fifty, and finished, bald and hopeless. "The Bell Boy" (hereinafter persistently referred to as the Bell Hop) walks in a swell California Hotel, to which comes Able Cohen looking for a divorce, Pearl Jardine looking for Able, Myrtle Dingwall looking for her lover, Hazel Boyd after the Bell Hop, Robert Ryles singing for Myrtle, and William Horley looking for trouble, if he goes on acrobating as he does. The "story" doesn't matter in the least: it is only an excuse for the wildest of wild fun, in which Able and Pearl keep the pot a-boiling, Ryles and Dingwall provide the real vocal stuff, and the peaches bloom around all the time.

Pages and pages and slathers of type won't say more than that if you want a good, live show, with something happening all the time, and an eye-feast of colour and shape, it's easy to get it when Banvard's Bunch honours the City Hall. Mrs. Grundy mightn't approve all the way through, and a dead one mightn't have his pulses stirred, but judging by the applause and the bouquets and the laughter there were people there who liked it. We'd rather see the show than write about it, and that tells the story. "Go to it!"

ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY?

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Change of water, diet and temperature all tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine cannot be secured on board the train or steamship. It may save much suffering and inconvenience if you have it handy. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

ALARM! ALARM!

OUR HOUSING TROUBLE AND OUR MILITARISTS.

IS THIS TRUE?

We don't alarm you for the sake of making a sensation, but if the news we have is confirmed, we must all make a united row and get it stopped—if possible.

The news is that the G.O.C. has a telegram from the War Office ordering him to commandeer 70 (seventy) houses for the use of the new military people coming out.

This is understood to be in addition to the quarters at present occupied by about 30 civilian families.

If so, that means 100 families homeless soon.

S.O.S. S.O.S.

Government please get busy. People get busy. Tell 'em. Wire. Stop the soldiers coming. We don't want them as much as we want the houses.

HONGKONG DEMOBILIZATION.

HOW TO DO IT QUICKLY.

A marine engineer in the Navy for the period of hostilities had been kicking his heels on the "Tanar" for nearly three months awaiting a passage home.

An opportunity presented itself for an engineer's job here provided he could take it up at 24 hours notice.

This application was turned down by some official or other, the reasons given being:

1. That at least 48 hours notice was necessary.

2. That two doctors must pass him out of the Navy and two were not conveniently at hand.

Grievously disappointed the engineer informed the Supt. Engineer of the steamship line willing to engage him. As it happened, the Supt. Engineer who was dining out that night, met a Naval official able to get things done and the whole job was fixed up next morning.

Yesterday the marine engineer was "demobbed." To-day he sails for the North in his new berth.

THE S.S. "ATREUS."

The Blue Funnel s.s. "Atreus" is hastily being made ready for the conveyance Home of about 1,100 sailors and soldiers.

The Naval Dockyard are doing the job and we hear that printed price lists of articles for sale in the canteen are to be hung up.

It will be the duty of the officers commanding the drafts to see that the prices are adhered to, and so avoid further complaints.

AN APPEAL.

By the way, here's where we can all do our bit. The lady going Home will want books, magazines, and games (especially dominoes, checkers and old packs of cards for cribbage, with cribbage boards). Send anything of the sort you can lay hold of to Major Cassell at H.Q., marking it for troops going Home. Mrs. Stabb will receive cash donations at the Bank. These will buy a few things to make the trip home happy.

Keep the Home lads smiling. With your gifts beguiling. Them to think of Hongkong as a place of friends.

Your dark clouds have shifted. It was they who lifted. From your hearts the fear that none else transcends.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

List of vessels in port this morning.

British.	Japanese.
Namsang	Kashima Maru
Innaminka	Kasado Maru
British Isles	Katsura Maru
Atreus	Ujo Maru
Cheongshing	Kajio Maru
Chipsing	Taiwan Maru
Yuensang	Shinyo Maru
Hailong	Masayoshi Maru
Kailong	
Chihli	Chinese—
Monteagle	Yangtsiekiang
Laemdon	Shang Cheong
Teenkai	Nam Kam
Linan	Chongwa
Pakhoi	Shun Shing
Tyndareus	Tungwah
Hinsang	Chuen On
Chekian	Hoi Tung
Orestes	Asia
Telemachus	Po Lee
Phuenphen	
Olyra	Dutch—
Hunball	Tillywoong
Hupai	Trigonia
Wuhu	Bingtang
Eagon Incheape	French—
Hong Wan I	Hanoi
Cardium	American—
	Harvard
	Helios
	Tancerville

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

A TEMPORARY INCREASE TO CLERICAL HANDS.

In view of the present high price of living, and the delay in the approval by the Secretary of State, of the report of the Commission on Civil Service salaries, of which Sir William Rees Davies was the Chairman, the Government has granted temporary relief to a number of its employees.

A circular has just been issued that, commencing from August 1st, the war allowance of 10 per cent. will not be applicable to subordinate officers of the Civil and General Departments, provided:

- (1) They hold offices exclusively created in the Colony.
- (2) They are in receipt of salary, without exchange compensation.
- (3) They do not have free quarters or an allowance in lieu of free quarters.
- (4) They are not entitled to draw the special allowance of \$2 per month approved on July 2nd.

All officers who come within the above category will receive, instead, a war allowance of 20 per cent. on their salaries, to date from August 1st, 1919. The salaries for this purpose mean the substantive salary of the officer's permanent employment. This war allowance is granted in anticipation of the decision that will be made on the question of revision of salaries in order to compensate officers for whom living is not provided for the additional expense occasioned at the present time by the high rate of rentals and by the increase in the price of rice.

The general satisfaction with which this circular would have been received has been counterbalanced by a feeling of intense disappointment at the measure conveyed by the last paragraph of the circular, from which it would appear that a permanent increase of 20 per cent. has been recommended to the Secretary of State by the Government. The cost of living in Hongkong has, in the opinion of many, risen by 40 per cent., and it was confidently expected that the increase would be in the region of 30 per cent. The Military Civil Service has had increases in the past two years totalling 15 per cent. on their salaries and the Civil Service has just been recommended a general increase of 30 per cent., making 50 per cent. in the past three years.

The salaries of the European Civil Service remain stationary just at present. Some little time ago, Sir William Rees Davies forwarded a telegram, pressing the need of a temporary increase of salaries, till the Secretary of State has time to deal with the report of the Commission. It is expected by some that a reply to this telegram will soon be received, granting a 30 per cent. increase to the Civil Service proper.

It is also stated that Sir Reginald Stubbs, is bringing with him Lord Alington's views on the Civil Service Salaries Commission, and that the new Governor will make a public pronouncement of the increase the Secretary of State has been pleased to approve at his first Legislative Council meeting. The impression in Hongkong is that the report of the Commission recommended an increase of 30 per cent. to the Civil Service, to date from January 1st, 1919.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Indo-China s.s. "Nam Sang" brought a big cargo from Calcutta this morning, 1,250 tons of general for here and 2,431 tons for onward ports. There are 415 Chinese passengers on board.

In connection with two recent suicides at Vladivostok of two Allied officers, one an American and the other a Canadian, when Captain Norbert Morin, of the Canadian Army Medical Corps was asked what he thought about it, he said: "There is probably no place on earth so jammed with contributory causes for morbidity as Vladivostok. It is the waste basket of humanity. Its streets and dwellings are clogged with diseased vermin-infested beings. It is impossible even to enjoy the magnificence of its harbours or the beauty of its sunsets because there is, literally, a mountain of human filth and degradation obstructing the view."

The arrival at Shanghai is expected shortly of Colonel Smallwood, a well-known British aviator, who comes out on the advice of the Peking Syndicate, to be in charge, under the Ministry of Communications, of the new Aviation Dept. to be formed by 6 large new Handley Page aeroplanes, which are to carry 10 persons and 10,000 lbs. of freight, now on the road out, to be followed by three professional aviators who will instruct the Chinese to manage these machines. The present Chinese Aviation Dept. has many men partly trained who, it is hoped, will be able to manage the new machines in a few months.

COAL SITUATION IN CHINA.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

China is remarkably rich in coal, and in no province are occurrences of coal unknown. Both bituminous coal and anthracite are worked, but the latter is more abundant. Both kinds are of excellent quality, the anthracite of Shansi and the bituminous coal of Shantung comparing well with the best of their kind in other parts of the world. Consumption of coal in China is at present small in relation to the population, but as railway facilities are provided production is bound to increase. The demand for coal is already rapidly developing, due to greater industrial activity and a higher standard of living.

The two northern coal-producing provinces of Manchuria, Chihli, Shantung, Shensi and Honan yield about 60 per cent. of the total output for China.

Manchurian coal does not come into other provinces of China on account of prohibitive freight rates. In Chihli, mines near Chingwangtso produce anthracite which sells at \$13 to \$14 a ton in Tientsin. Estimated cost of production, \$6.50. The Kailash Mining Administration, near Tangshan, sells coal in Tientsin at \$7.50 a ton. Cost of production, including freightage, about \$12.20. The New Tsin Kow coalfields, west of Peking, where there are two companies, operating on modern lines, produce second-class anthracite selling at \$9 and over. Cost to Tientsin, about \$23.00.

Bituminous and anthracite coal are also shipped to Peking from mines along the Peking-Hankow Ship China Canal railways. There are many small coal mines operated by natives in this district supplying local demand. Along this route is the Ching Hsing mine, a former German property acquired by Japan, which supplies a Chinese railway company with coal.

The Peking Syndicate, one of the most important concessions in China, sells coal at \$18 a ton to Peking and Tientsin.

Deposits of coal in Shantung Province, while not so good quality as in Shansi, are easily worked and have foreign machinery. These mines supply local demand along the Tsin Pu Railway - Eastern Engineering.

WISEMAN'S BURGLAR.

THIEVES JUST MISS BIG HAUL.

Further proof, though none was needed, is to limit of the audacity of Hongkong's burglars.

Last night at 10.45 the watchman at Wiseman's Cafe discovered the door of the bread shop open. This is situated in the lane between the two shops of Messrs. Wm. Powell. The burglar had no difficulty in getting into the bread shop as the door must have been left unlocked. A communicating door to the Cafe was forced by a chisel and entrance was made to the Cafe. The safe received attention and the burglars all but made a haul of about \$2,000.

No violence was used yet the safe was found unlocked and the two first combinations for opening the safe safely negotiated. The third set proved a safeguard and Wiseman's thus escaped a big financial loss.

A peculiar feature about the burglary is that the Cafe did not close till 9.30 and it was discovered at 10.45 with the crackmen gone. The safe is in a position where a light is shown over it and is near a window where a watchman is due to pass every minute. If the watchman did his job properly then the burglars had only a minute at work and then it would be necessary to hide—until the watchman passed.

Nothing at all was stolen from the Cafe, so it appears that the safe was the sole objective.

MILITARY TITLES OF CHAPLAINS.

Questions having arisen as to the proper designation of Chaplains, the War Office state that Chaplains rank with combatant officers as follows: Chaplain, 1st Class, ranks as Colonel; Chaplain, 2nd Class, ranks as Lieutenant-Colonel; Chaplain, 3rd Class, ranks as Major; Chaplain, 4th Class, ranks as Captain. This ranking is, however, relative only, and a Chaplain is not authorised, to describe himself or to be described as "Captain," "Major," etc. The proper mode of address for a Chaplain is "The Reverend," Chaplain to the Forces.

RICE LOOTING?

Charge before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistracy this morning with the unlawful possession of 62 cattles of rice valued at \$9, an elderly Chinese woman said that the rice was given to her by an unknown man to carry to Third Street. She had barely gone half a dozen paces when she was accosted by a man and arrested. She did not know where the man lived. The constable was questioned, but he could not say where he had seen the man.

IMPERSONATING A CONSTABLE.

A Chinese named Chan Kow pleaded not guilty before Mr. Smith this morning to a charge of impersonating a constable. A licensed hawk giving evidence said he was hawking in Tieu Loong Street as usual when the defendant came up and told him to move on. Witness refused to do so whereupon the defendant asked to see witness' licence. Witness produced it for the defendant's inspection and after seeing it the defendant said to witness "You have to pay tea money for the privilege of putting your stall here." The defendant also instructed the witness to go along the street and collect three cents from every stall. The witness refused to do this and they had words. Just then a *lukong* came up and arrested the defendant.

After the *lukong* had given evidence of arrest, the defendant denied asking for tea money or that he had gone round inspecting hawkers' licences. What really happened was that the complainant was obstructing the road and through the goodness of his heart, witness advised him to move his stall closer to the drain, lest a policeman should come along and make things uncomfortable for him. The complainant got angry at this and accused him (witness) of asking for bribe.

Inspector Brazil told the magistrate that this sort of thing was becoming very common. They were getting numerous complaints from hawkers who had been victimised by people of the defendant's sort. He would ask for a severe sentence.

Mr. Smith—Have plain clothes policemen anything to prove their identity? Yes, your Worship, they carry a whistle which they have to produce when required to do so. The defendant seems to know all about this as he had a police whistle on him at the time of his arrest.

\$20 or 14 days.

MORE AMMUNITION.

Sergt. Bond of the Water Police this morning charged a Chinese boatman with attempting to import 8,000 rounds of ammunition and some dynamite concealed in soap boxes and contained in a packing case labelled "Laundry Soap." The Inspector said he saw several men loading the boat with cases purporting to contain soap into the woman's sampan. When he boarded the sampan, the men "scouted" and suspecting that all was not well, he had one of the cases opened and found it to contain ammunition neatly packed in soap boxes. Mr. Lindsell decided that the woman was not to blame and discharged her. The ammunition was confiscated.

AMMUNITION.

A California-born Chinese was this morning charged before Mr. Lindsell with attempting to land 400 rounds of ammunition concealed in a drum of barbed wire. The defendant who is a passenger by the s.s. "Colombia" told his Worship that he did not know the drum contained ammunition. The drum was given to him by a friend in California to take to a relative. He was told it only contained barbed wire and not wishing to doubt his friend's word, he did not take the trouble to have the drum opened to ascertain its contents. A fine of \$50 was imposed.

A COSTLY DRINK.

Herbert Mark, a seaman on board the s.s. "Orestes" was charged before Mr. Lindsell this morning with the theft on board the ship of two bottles of stout, part of a cargo of several cases of stout shipped out from Europe. The Chief Officer of the ship said thefts of this sort had become very common of late and they had had much difficulty in finding the guilty party. The defendant pleaded guilty and said that it was a particularly hot day and being very thirsty, he could not avoid the temptation to take a couple of bottles.

\$20 or 21 days.

MORPHIA.

A Japanese who arrived in the Colony yesterday and was arrested in a house in Praya East two hours after landing was produced before Mr. Lindsell this morning and charged with having in his possession 15,857 doses of morphia. He pleaded guilty and was ordered to pay a fine of \$1,000 or undergo 9 months' jail.

SUGAR THEFT.

Two Chinese employed at the China Sugar Refinery invented a novel way of smuggling sugar from the factory by concealing the stuff in the hollow of a couple of innocent looking bamboo poles. The watchman had seen such tricks attempted before, however, and splitting open the bamboos, discovered the sugar. \$10 each or 14 days' hard labour.

NEW REGIMENT FOR HONGKONG.

THE BEDFORDS COMING.

The *China Mail* learns that the new British Regiment for Hongkong has been selected by the War Office to relieve the skeleton half battalion of the 1st Garr. Bn. Manchester Regt. The regiment selected is the 2nd Bn. The Bedfordshire Regt. (the old 16th Foot).

The latest information to hand shows that the battalion is commanded by Lieut.-Colonel E. I. de S. Thorpe, D.S.O. One of its officers is Major H. S. Poyntz, D.S.O., the well-known Somerset County cricketer. Major Poyntz has been away from the battalion in command of a Cadet Bn. but it is sincerely hoped that he comes to Hongkong with the 2nd Bedfordshire.

Another officer of the battalion is a V.C. B. Major C.C. Foss, V.C., D.S.O. It is early yet to say just what officers will come out with the battalion.

A RIDICULOUS RUMOUR.

With regard to the rumour that the C.P.O.S. contemplate the termination of their Vancouver run at Singapore instead of Hongkong, Mr. P. D. Sutherland General passenger agent of the company here, ridicules the notion. Mr. Sutherland said he had absolutely not the slightest intimation of it and did not believe any change of their passenger carrying business was intended.

MISTAKE IN BENEVOLENT LOTTERY PRIZE DRAWING.

A mistake of an unusual character was made when the prizes for the Benevolent Funds lottery were drawn at Shanghai on August 3. The drawing was performed in the presence of many representatives of officials and local gentry and it passed apparently without a hitch.

But when the numbers were compared it was found that one hundred unsold numbers, which should have been taken out, were thrown in together with the prizes drawing numbers, while another hundred numbers, the tickets of which had actually been sold, were kept out by mistake.

The mistake was made by the clerk in charge, who in a hurry, pulled the wrong string of beads into the wheel. Holders of tickets numbered 21,101 to 21,200 are entitled to prizes drawn by the corresponding numbers from 21,001 to 21,100. Thus if a prize is due to 21,002 the holder of the ticket numbered 21,102 will be entitled to the prize instead.

TO-DAYS ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from CAPT. MATTHEWS, to sell by Public Auction,

on TUESDAY, August 19, 1919, commencing at 2.45 p.m., at "Lysons" No. 153, the Peak,

A Quantity of Useful Household Furniture, including: Upholstered Drawing Room Suite, Dining Room Furniture (by Wm. Powell Ltd.), White Enamelled Bedroom & Nursery Furniture.

Also ONE DOVE STOVE (Practically new).

On view from Monday, the 18th inst.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms: Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, August 13, 1919.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on WEDNESDAY, August 20, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at No. 29 Dock Terrace,

Kowloon Dock, A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture, also

2 Electric ceiling fans, 1 Electric table fan, and

1 Cottage piano by Collard & Collard.

On view from Tuesday, the 19th inst.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms: Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, August 13, 1919.

TO-DAYS ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DEPT. NOTICE.

WHEREAS on July 19th, LICENSED JUNE 1919 was seized by the Revenue Department, whilst lying off SALTISH LANE. Take notice that if this junk is not claimed within seven days from August 13th, it will be sold by Public Auction to defray expenses incurred.

C. W. BECKWITH, Superintendent, Imports and Exports. Hongkong, August 13, 1919.

SPECIAL MATINEE.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Owing to the fact that we are shortly to show a fine serial with "PEARL WHITE", we have decided to hasten the screening of

"THE BULL'S EYE." Consequently on THURSDAY and FRIDAY at MATINEE, we will present Episodes 3, 4 and 5.

At the MATINEE on SATURDAY (2.15 & 5) we will screen Episodes 6, 7 and 8.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on TUESDAY, August 19, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., At their Sales Rooms, No. 4, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

ONE UPRIGHT PIANO by WEBER—London. (Practically new.)

Terms:—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 13, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on TUESDAY, August 19, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 4, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, A NUMBER OF CARPETS, GLASS AND PLATED WARE.

As follows:—Large Chesterfield Sofa, Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c., (famed Teakwood), Sidesboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Service, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c. Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screens, &c., Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures &c., Several Carpets new and second-hand.

Also Piano (nearly new).

Terms:—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 13, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on TUESDAY, August 19, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 4, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES.

Comprising:—HOUSEHOLD LINENS:—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilt, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.

DRAWN WORK:—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES:—Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 34 in.

Also A few lots of Suit Cases and Attaché Cases.

(All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers). Terms:—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 13, 1919.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



NEW STYLES IN WASHING FROCKS AND BLOUSES.

WHITE WASHING SKIRTS IN PIQUE AND LINEN FROM \$4.50 EACH.

WHITE SHOES FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN. SOUND RELIABLE FOOTWEAR IN COMFORTABLE SHAPES.

NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS.

- | | | |
|--------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| A 5944 | {EVERY LITTLE WHILE ...} | ... Fox trot |
| A 6002 | {I DON'T WANT TO GET WELL ...} | ... One step |
| A 6008 | {CHIN CHIN CHINAMAN ...} | ... Fox trot |
| | {DOING HIS BIT FOR THE GIRLS ...} | ... One step |

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD. (THE COLUMBIA SHOP) 16, DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. 1323

REMINGTON, MONARCH AND SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITERS.

ENQUIRIES AND INSPECTION INVITED

MUSTARD & CO., 4, DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1186.

AGENTS in POOCHOW, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON: BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

For Constipation, Liver Disorders and Bileus Complaints. Relieves GOUT and RHEUMATISM and prevents INDIGESTION.

AQUAPERIA.

A BRITISH APERIENT MINERAL WATER.

BOTTLED AT HARROGATE SPRING, ENGLAND.

FOR SALE AT THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY, 14, Queen's Road, Central. Telephone No. 1677.

BURGOYNES Pty., Ltd.

SPECIALLY SELECTED BURGUNDY.

WINE GROWERS TO H. M. THE KING.

Note the Great Reduction in Price:

Burgundy Reserve per case 1 doz. Quarts duty paid \$30.

" 2 doz. Pints \$21.

SOLE AGENTS

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD., WINE MERCHANTS, Tel. No. 124, 4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

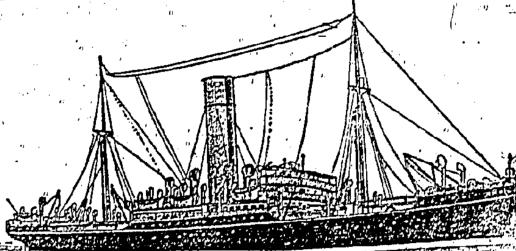
SHIPPING

THE
Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co.
of Hongkong Ltd.

AGENTS:
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TEL. No. 212
TELEGRAPHIC ADD.
"TAIKOODOCK"



S.S. AUTOLYCUS.

LENGTH 135' BEAM 25' DRAFT 22'

DOMINION HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

(Continued from Page 1.)

5. There is one further consideration which we would put before our countrymen in favour of our proposals—a consideration based upon the extreme urgency of practical politics. A large and influential body of British opinion, wholly friendly to a liberal settlement, will not press for the immediate setting up of an Irish Parliament while there is a likelihood that it would be bitterly hostile to the British peoples and work for separation. As long as only two voices from Ireland are heard, the one demanding sovereign independence, the other demanding the unthinkable continuance of the existing regime, nothing will be done. It is, therefore, the plain duty of every Irishman who does not believe in either of these extreme policies, but who realises the urgent importance of setting up responsible government in Ireland at the earliest possible moment, to do what he can to let the British Parliament and people know that he desires, and is prepared to support, a form of government which has satisfied our countrymen abroad wherever it has been tried.

6. To do this effectively, those who think with us must have some organisation capable of giving expression to their views. The Irish Dominion League has been formed to meet the needs of the situation by having, first, a clear-cut policy and, secondly, a plan for bringing that policy to fruition.

CONTROL OF INTERNAL GOVERNMENT.

7. Let us, then, be clear as to what we mean by the political status we claim for Ireland. As a self-governing dominion Ireland would cease to be represented at Westminster, but she would be represented, along with the other self-governing dominions, in the League of Nations and in whatever Imperial Conference, Council, or Parliament may at any time be established. All Irish legislation would be enacted in Ireland. The Irish Parliament, through an Irish Executive responsible to it, would have complete control of all internal government, and would fix, levy, and collect all taxes, including duties of Customs and Excise. It is more than probable that the Irish Parliament would find it to its interest to conclude a Free Trade agreement with the country from which Ireland derives most of the raw materials for her industry, and in whose markets she sells most of her produce and manufactures. The essential thing is that the trade relations between the two islands should be mutually agreed, and not, as heretofore, dictated by the more powerful country. The naval and military defence of the whole of these islands would remain, as now, under a single central control, but no authority other than the Irish Parliament would have power to impose compulsory service upon Irishmen. Ireland would make an agreed contribution to the naval, military, and diplomatic services in money, in kind, or both.

8. It has been alleged that the dominion status implies the right to "cut the painter." It implies nothing of the kind. No portion of the British Empire has any constitutional right of secession, and, moreover, such is the virtue of constitutional liberty, no full self-governing dominion has ever claimed such right. It is true, however, that Canada, and possibly Australia, if they desired to secede from their present allegiance, would have the physical ability to do so; other distant dominions, if their peoples really desired separation, might meet with no opposition in the British Parliament. But in the case of self-governing Ireland, even if, as we do not believe possible, a majority were found desirous of sacrificing its dominion status in favour of separation, the demand would be doomed to failure. Not only an important and substantial minority of the Irish people, but practically the entire population of England, Scotland, and Wales genuinely believe that a break in the strategic unity of these islands would involve them in the gravest peril.

THE ULSTER OBSTACLE.

9. There remains the Ulster difficulty, which competes with the Republican demand as an obstacle to a settlement. Once we are able to show that a body of Irish opinion far more widely representative than that which speaks for the north-east corner is ready to accept, in no spirit of hostility to the British people, still less to any section of the Irish people—a just and reasonable settlement, the whole situation will be changed. Public opinion in Britain and beyond will no longer sanction the interposition by any minority either of a veto which necessarily involves the perpetuation for the whole of Ireland of an intolerable situation or of a denial of the fundamental right of the Irish race to have the unity of their country preserved. It is worth recalling Mr. Lloyd George's admission in his letter of February 25, 1918, to the chairman of the Irish Convention, that "a single Parliament for an united Ireland" had even then become "an essential of a settlement." It is much more so now.

10. Under a dominion status the rights of minorities can be constitutionally recognised and their wishes respected in a multiplicity of ways. So we appeal to Ulster Unionists to

"GORGEOUS SNOBBERY."

CAMBRIDGE REPRESENTS CHARGE OF SLOVENLINESS.

In a recent issue, the *Cambridge Review* says: "It is some seven years ago that we commented in these columns on the general slovenliness in dress on the part of the Cambridge undergraduates, and the present period of commencement of university life seems to be a suitable moment for a renewal of our protest. With regard to unacademic costume we can do more than sigh, though the apparent disappearance of any form of headgear is a fashion which we trust will not appeal for long to those who come from the better public schools. "Where however, academic dress is in question we have a legitimate ground for complaint. The wearing of a gown without a cap is a repulsive practice, and hardly less unpleasant is the combination of a tattered gown with a 'battered square.' It is perfectly feasible for all college authorities to insist on academic dress, when worn within their own walls by native or foreigner, being decent and correct, and such offences in the street, by day as well as night should be dealt with severely by the proper university officials. A few fines would soon dispel the unwholesome notion that untidiness is the sign of a sport. The Cambridge correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—Cambridge undergraduates resent very strongly the suggestion which has been made that they are slovenly in their dress. A review drew attention to the matter, but the *New Cambridge*, defends the undergrads, and says the imputation is most uncalled for. It also attacks the review for referring to the 'better public schools,' which it calls 'a piece of gorgeous snobbery.' I interviewed the editor of the *New Cambridge*, who pointed out that members of the University, whether senior or junior, have always been somewhat unorthodox in their attire. This peculiarity," he says, "has been markedly noticeable amongst the dons. Certain of these gentlemen, amongst them the most illustrious, have acquired almost worldwide reputations for their passion for old, or, at any rate, odd clothing. Just before the war the University authorities were somewhat concerned because the younger undergraduates were inclined to spend far more than he could on his tailor. "The present undergraduates are not, it is true, spending large sums of money on clothing, but I am surprised that the *Cambridge Review* should imply that they ought to be more lavish, as the present is no time to increase the cost of life at the University. As for the charge of slovenliness, undergraduates do not in many cases wear hats, but why, in the name of all that is wonderful should they?"

state with special safeguards their demand. We should indulge the hope that when the question is submitted to friendly discussion means will be found to provide, within the machinery of a single Parliament, adequate and acceptable safeguards for all minorities. But, if our appeal meets with no response, the Irish Dominion League will be prepared to show that the Ulster difficulty can be met in the Irish constitution as analogous difficulties have been met elsewhere within the Empire.

NEED FOR IMMEDIATE SETTLEMENT.

11. In the foregoing we believe that we have expressed with substantial accuracy the opinions of a large number of thinking Irish men and women, who are as gravely alarmed as we are at the present state and future prospects of our country, and who realise the urgency of an immediate settlement. Ireland will be hopelessly handicapped in the world-wide struggle of nations for existence if she has to face the necessity of adjusting her social and economic machinery to the conditions of a new era under a Government over which her people have no control, and which has no authority over them save what it derives from force. If the silence of those to whom this invitation is addressed were due to fear, to apathy, or to an incurable lack of public spirit, there would be little hope for Ireland under any form of government. We prefer to believe that the failure of those who sincerely desire some such settlement as we have sketched to make themselves heard is due to the hopelessness of individual action in national affairs and the absence of any effective organisation for united action. Such an organisation we have sought to provide, and we appeal to all who are concerned for the peace, order, and progress of the Irish nation to join the new League, giving it their moral and financial support.

12. The Irish Dominion League is open to all who, without committing themselves to the precise details of a settlement, are in general agreement with the views above set forth.

HONGKONG'S NEW TERRITORY.

A TRIP BEYOND KOWLOON.

A correspondent sent the following to the *N. C. Daily News*: "Even in Hongkong it is highly probable that comparatively few people know much of the tract of land lying inland from Kowloon, which has been taken over by the British Government under an agreement with the Chinese authorities for the purpose of affording a better means of protection and defence of the island colony, and doubtless to many in Shanghai the existence of the strip of hinterland is altogether unknown. Yet to those who have time and opportunity to pay a visit to what is known as the New Territory, there is before them a real object lesson in the gradual converting of a piece of country at one time wild and lawless into a peaceful, law-abiding place.

ORDERLINESS FIRST OF ALL.

We left Kowloon by the morning train en route for Sheungshui, the last station in British territory of the Canton-Kowloon Railway. The first thing that attracted the attention of one who has for some years been accustomed to lines run under Chinese management was the orderly manner in which everything was carried out. There was no yelling mob of coolies on the platform, no rush of excited passengers on a wild scramble for seats, no gang of Chinese soldiers travelling without tickets and yet appropriating the best compartments.

The carriages were kept clean and in good repair, and there was an atmosphere of orderliness about the whole of the arrangements. On board the train we found ourselves in the company of a few score of British soldiers off on a day's picnic, and the pleasure of travelling with these men, many of them well educated and highly cultured, can only be fully appreciated by anyone who has had the misfortune to go on a journey in the company of a batch of Chinese troops with swelled heads, and uncultivated intellects.

One was also struck by the apparent readiness and docility with which the native travellers kept the rules and regulations, showing that with proper and patient guidance even the Chinese public can be made to realize that rules are not laid down merely for the purpose of being broken.

THE WIDENING OF ROAD-BUILDING.

After a 20-mile journey by rail over a track in the construction of which, judging by the number of tunnels and deep cuttings, great engineering difficulties had been overcome, we arrived at Sheungshui station. Here we found a motor bus which plies between this place and the surrounding villages, and soon a crowd, consisting mainly of Chinese, had clambered aboard the vehicle, and were soon skimming along a wide well-made road. The highways in this part are certainly a tribute to British rule. Apparently the British follow the example of the Romans, and when they take over a new piece of country one of the first things they do is to take in hand the construction of good main roads, and certainly the authorities have not been slow to act in this case.

What a change from a few years ago when the only means of communication were narrow tracks alongside paddy fields, and when the only means of conveyance were the chair or wheelbarrow. Now-a-days motor buses, motor wagons and richas traverse these new roads, which are constantly being repaired and improved.

After a pleasant journey we alighted near a British police station, overlooking the branch of the Canton delta, which separates British from Chinese territory, and which was somewhat of the nature of a fortress, for it was built on the summit of a hill commanding a view of the surrounding country and had around it a barbed wire fence and contained a small garrison of Indian and Chinese soldier-police in the charge of a British sergeant.

UNKNOWN BUILDERS OF EMPIRE.

The main work of this garrison is to guard against any raids by bad characters from across the river and occasionally to "round up" Chinese pirates. Sometimes a grand hunt for the latter takes place in conjunction with the Chinese authorities.

Like much of the work done by the guardians of the outposts of our Empire, little is heard of the exploits of the men in these boundary police stations. They go on, however, year after year, faithfully performing their allotted tasks, building up the prestige of our nation, while the great British public knows nothing of their ceaseless watch, and the reports of exploits which would delight the heart of the novelist looking for a plot are buried away in pigeon-holes at official headquarters.

BRIGANDS OUTSIDE.

Picking up our motor again we journeyed on still keeping near the boundary river, coming finally to another police post guarding the frontier. Here again was noticeable the same ceaseless vigilance, not merely on behalf of the foreigners in Kowloon 20 miles away, but mainly for the sake of the Chinese farmers and traders in the immediate neighbourhood, people who otherwise would be at the mercy of

CHINESE UNIVERSITY FOR THE SOUTH.

PRINCIPLE DONATION OF A STRAITS CHINESE.

The proposal to establish a University in the South has frequently been made but has never materialized, thanks to our Government having spent all our income on military measures in connection with the internal strife, while paying not the least attention to the development of our educational work (says 'the Chinese Press'). Thus, except those established by foreigners, there is no University or any highest fountain of learning in the South, a fact which we must admit with painful mortification.

Mr. Huang Yen-pei, President of the Chinese Vocational Educational Association and Chairman of the Kiangsu Educational Association, who went to Amoy, at the invitation of Mr. Chen Chia-keng, a Chinese merchant who emigrated to Singapore and who has made his fortune, to inspect the Chiehmei School which Mr. Chen has established and to be consulted on future plans in a more ambitious scheme relating to education which Mr. Chen has conceived has just returned here. Mr. Huang's account may be summarized thus:—

Mr. Chen Chia-keng was born in the Tungan District of Fukien. He has been engaged in commercial and industrial enterprises at Singapore and has managed to amass a large fortune. Deplored the backwardness of his mother country in matters of education, he returned home to Chiehmei village, near Amoy, about four years ago, and established the Chiehmei school there. This village is situated in an ideal spot, being surrounded on three sides by water with only its northern side shielded by the Tienma Mountain. But, at the outset, Mr. Chen felt the inconvenience from the dearth of teachers, to overcome which he immediately started to establish a normal school and a middle school. All these schools are to be newly and specially constructed. At the time when Mr. Huang inspected them work of their construction was only half completed, but the money spent already amounted to \$200,000. The number of students at the normal and middle schools was over 200, at the Chiehmei School 200, at the girls' school over 90, and at the Kindergarten 100. Besides these, there were night schools, libraries and other organizations for the improvement of both the mind and the body.

Mr. Chen has bequeathed all his immovable property at Singapore, yielding an income exceeding one million dollars a year, to form a foundation fund for the Chiehmei School, the first one he has established at his own village. He has gone through all the formalities, such as making a will and transferring the title of the property necessary to make this enormous donation. Mr. Chen in his will names the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and the Committee of the Taonan Public School at Singapore as joint trustees of this fund after his death.

Now, Mr. Chen has invited well-known educators in China to a conference held at Amoy, which Mr. Huang has also attended, for the purpose of publicly announcing his decision to establish a University at Amoy, to which a normal school is to be attached. As an initial contribution, he has promised to donate \$1,000,000, and after the University is opened, \$120,000 a year for 25 consecutive years, or \$3,000,000 in all, as his contribution towards its maintenance, or a total of another \$4,000,000.

Mr. Huang eulogises Mr. Chen for his frugal habits, as he is living in the old house left him by his forebears without any renovation or repair.

brigands, pirates and rapacious Chinese officials, but who now are able to go about their work in peace and security. Leaving the police house we caught our car on its return from a market town further on, and were driven back to Sheungshui, where we took train and were soon in Kowloon, after spending a pleasant day in a land of fruitful valleys, where law and justice are administered without fear or favour and where yet as far as possible the Chinese are allowed to retain their own customs.

As one gazed on these fertile valleys, intersected by good roads, where life and property are made as safe as possible, one felt proud of Britain's role as protector and guide in the lands she takes under her charge.

Contrast these peaceful, prosperous villages with the stricken towns of unhappy Hunan, overrun by civil war, brigandage and robbery, and let those who shrink about China's sovereign rights look to it that the rights of her people are better guarded in future than they have been in the past.

DESTRUCTION OF A WRECK.

REMARKABLE CASE. JUDGMENT AGAINST TRINITY HOUSE.

In delivering judgment in a suit brought against Trinity House, Mr. Justice Rowlatt set forth some remarkable facts. The plaintiff had bought from the Admiralty, the wreck of a steam drifter, the "Condor" which while on Admiralty service had run on the Newcomb Sands off Lowestoft, in November 1914. He had intended to raise the wreck, and had begun salvage operations at considerable expense, but, finding that the appliances which he had were inadequate, had ceased work pending the arrival of further machinery. While he was waiting the defendants, without making any inquiries as to the ownership of the wreck or giving any notice of what they proposed to do, sent a boat out in September, 1918, and blew up the wreck on the ground that it was a danger to navigation. The plaintiff alleged that their action was an unjustifiable trespass, and he claimed damages accordingly.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt stated the facts out of which the claim arose. He said that the Admiralty had sold the wreck to the plaintiff and the defendants had blown her up, and the fact that one public body could thus in ignorance destroy the property which another public body had sold to an individual did not speak well for the co-ordination of the various authorities by whom the country was administered. Trinity House had not heard that the wreck had been sold, but they wrote to the senior naval officer in the district about it, and by an unfortunate accident the letter did not come to his notice. Otherwise, he would have given instructions that it was sold and must not be touched. The facts raised a purely legal question whether the defendants could justify their action. The power which they had to remove a stranded vessel was given by Section 331 of the Merchant Shipping Act, and that power was to remove a vessel which, in their opinion was a danger to navigation. The section did not say simply a vessel which was a danger; the formation of an opinion was a necessary condition precedent to action. The question then arose, how could a corporate body form an opinion? It might do so by an individual in its employment, as was done in the case of Jones v. Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. In that case the opinion of a marine surveyor was sufficient under the particular Act of Parliament. Where there was no provision in the Act, the corporation could form an opinion by duly delegating the power to do so to some one or more of its members, or there could be a formal resolution of the corporation in its corporate capacity, expressing its opinion. The question was a difficult one, but in this case the plaintiff was content to assume that the defendants could delegate, and had delegated, the power to form an opinion to an individual member.

The defendants carried on their work through various committees. No minutes were forthcoming to show the powers conferred on the committees, and the evidence was that everything was done in accordance with old custom.

His Lordship then dealt with the evidence of the constitution and powers of the various committees and said that in view of the different statements made by different witnesses he could not conclude that there was any fully established custom. When this vessel was wrecked in November, 1914, the defendants were notified and Captain Goulding, who happened to be the member of the Lights Committee on duty at the time, made the endorsement "no action at present," and marked the position of the wreck on a chart. That might indicate a provisional opinion; but in his (his Lordship's) view Captain Goulding was not authorised in fact to form an opinion binding the defendants, and he never really intended to do so, for he knew at the time that the vessel was in the hands of the Admiralty, and Trinity House had no right to deal with ships belonging to the Crown. (Section 741 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894).

There was a further objection against the action of the defendants. The formation by the defendants of an opinion that a wreck was dangerous to navigation must, he thought, be an opinion formed with a view to action within a reasonable time. Even, therefore, if the defendants had formed an opinion at the date of the wreck in 1914 such opinion could not be any justification for their action in September, 1918.

The result of all the evidence was that while he did not make the slightest reflection on anybody, and while he recognised the valuable work done by Trinity House, he felt that that body had not fully appreciated the duties of their judicial position and that they would be well advised to overhaul their procedure and administrative machinery. The plaintiff had contended that the defendants blew up this wreck only to provide work for their men, but he (his Lordship) did not accept that. But as he felt that no opinion of the defendant corporation had been properly formed there must be judgment in the main issue for the plaintiff.

CHINESE STUDENTS TO AMERICA.

NO GIRL STUDENTS THIS YEAR.

The Tsing Hua party of Chinese students, who are going to take up their studies in American Universities, will leave Shanghai on August 16 by the "Colombia" under the directorship and guidance of Mr. Ming S. Lowe. The students, who have already nearly all assembled, are at present quartered in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. premises at 120 Szechuen Road. The Y.M.C.A. is rendering the party every assistance in its power, furnishing the students with letters of introduction, and despatching wires so that they may be met upon their arrival.

The party consists of 80 youths, no girl student having been elected this year. Ninety-five per cent. of the students are setting out to pursue a course of education in various technical subjects, such as engineering, in all its branches, electricity, chemistry, agriculture, animal husbandry, medicine, veterinary science, military science, education and journalism.

Among the Universities and Colleges to which the students are going may be mentioned: Iowa State College, Purdue University, University of Michigan, Missouri, Colorado College, University of Wisconsin, Beloit College, Cornell University, Chicago University, Kansas State Agricultural College, Carnegie Institute and the University of New Mexico.

Beside the Tsing Hua party, about 120 private and government students are also setting out to the United States; some also on board the "Colombia" and others by the "Nanking" and "Shinyo Maru."

A farewell ceremony in honour of the party was held at the Chinese Y.M.C.A.

"ROTTEN, LOW, AND FUTILE."

MISS ASHWELL CRITICIZES THE DRAMA.

Frank criticism of the drama was expressed at the inaugural meeting of the British Drama League at the Haymarket Theatre on June 3. The bitterness that many actors themselves feel about the trivialities of the stage was pointedly expressed by Miss Lena Ashwell, who declared that nothing could be more detrimental to the wholesome life of the nation than "the rottenness, the lowness, and the futility" of the entertainments she had had to sit through at various theatres where she had spoken on behalf of the work of her parties in France.

"What astounds me is," she said, recalling her visits both to the great cities and to the House of Commons, "that there is no apprehension and no comprehension in this great country of the power of the drama. The nation has deliberately turned its back upon the essentials of success for the illusion of success."

Whilst Germany during the war sent Shakespearean companies to Switzerland, English dramatic art was represented in Paris, she recalled, by a revue; and at the time of greatest stress none of the men from overseas who came to the great centre of the Empire had the opportunity of seeing any of the plays which represent our national ideal.

NANYANG BROTHERS TOBACCO COMPANY TO REORGANISE.

At a dinner given at the Oriental Hotel, Shanghai, was formally announced that the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company will be reorganised and its capital increased to \$15,000,000. The total assets of the old company, which is the property of the Chinese family, is valued at \$7,500,000, and an equal sum is in future to be invested by members not belonging to the company so that the concern will no longer be controlled by a single person.

The promoters of the new Company have subscribed two million and a half dollars leaving \$5 millions for public subscription. Consideration for loyal Chinese citizens who have been forced by circumstances to accept foreign nationality was emphasised. The report was made at the dinner that Mr. Kem Chao-nam has succeeded in persuading the Japanese authorities to allow him to abandon his Japanese citizenship.

As to the damages, the defendants had committed a trespass and the plaintiff was entitled at least to nominal damages. It was contended that he had not suffered any real damage because the wreck could never have been raised; but that would have been seen by the event if the wrongdoers had not interfered. At least there was a chance of success; and that chance had some value. He was not convinced that the position of the wreck was hopeless, and, on the whole, he thought it right to assess the damage at £200. Judgment was therefore entered for the plaintiff for £200 and costs.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 13d. 34. 80m.—Warning to Hongkong, Shanghai, Coast Ports, &c. Typhoon in Lat. 20° N. Long. 135° E. direction N.N.E. velocity unknown.

August 12th. 11th. 80m.—Warning to Hongkong, Shanghai, Coast Ports, &c. Typhoon in Lat. 20° N. Long. 135° E. direction N.N.E. velocity 4 to 8 m.p.h.

August 12th. 12th. 10m.—Returns from the majority of stations are lacking. No map will be published.

The typhoon appears to be to the east of Formosa, moving slowly northward.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 54.23 inches, against an average of 58.13 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on August 14th.

1.—Hongkong to Cap Rock. W. winds, moderate; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel. None.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook. None.

4.—North coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. None.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

AUGUST 13, 1919. a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	6 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Nemuro	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Koriyama	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Yokohama	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Osaka	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Kobe	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Shanghai	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Amoy	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Swatow	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Taipei	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Yokohama	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Osaka	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Kobe	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Shanghai	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Amoy	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Swatow	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Taipei	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Yokohama	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Osaka	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Kobe	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Shanghai	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Amoy	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Swatow	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Taipei	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Yokohama	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Osaka	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Kobe	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Shanghai	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Amoy	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Swatow	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Taipei	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Yokohama	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Osaka	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Kobe	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Shanghai	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Amoy	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Swatow	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Taipei	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Yokohama	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Osaka	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Kobe	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Shanghai	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Amoy	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Swatow	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Taipei	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Yokohama	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Osaka	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Kobe	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Shanghai	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Amoy	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Swatow	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Taipei	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Yokohama	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Osaka	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Kobe	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Shanghai	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Amoy	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Swatow	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Taipei	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Yokohama	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Osaka	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Kobe	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Shanghai	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Amoy	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Swatow	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Taipei	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Yokohama	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Osaka	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Kobe	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Shanghai	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Amoy	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Swatow	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Taipei	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Yokohama	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Osaka	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Kobe	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Shanghai	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Amoy	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Swatow	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Taipei	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Yokohama	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Osaka	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Kobe	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Shanghai	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Amoy	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Swatow	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Taipei	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Yokohama	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Osaka	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Kobe	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Shanghai	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Amoy	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Swatow	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Taipei	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Yokohama	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Osaka	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Kobe	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Shanghai	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Amoy	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Swatow	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Taipei	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Yokohama	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Osaka	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Kobe	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Shanghai	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Amoy	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Swatow	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Taipei	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Yokohama	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Osaka	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Kobe	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Shanghai	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Amoy	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Swatow	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Taipei	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Yokohama	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Osaka	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Kobe	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Shanghai	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Amoy	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Swatow	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Taipei	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Yokohama	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Osaka	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Kobe	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Shanghai	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Amoy	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Swatow	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Taipei	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Yokohama	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Osaka	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Kobe	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Shanghai	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Amoy	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Swatow	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Taipei	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Yokohama	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Osaka	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Kobe	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Shanghai	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Amoy	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Swatow	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Taipei	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Yokohama	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Osaka	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Kobe	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Shanghai	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Amoy	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Swatow	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Taipei	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Yokohama	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Osaka	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Kobe	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Shanghai	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Amoy	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Swatow	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Taipei	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Yokohama	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Osaka	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Kobe	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Shanghai	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Amoy	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Swatow	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Taipei	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Yokohama	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Osaka	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Kobe	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Shanghai	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Amoy	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Swatow	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Taipei	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Yokohama	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Osaka	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Kobe	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Shanghai	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Amoy	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Swatow	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Taipei	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Yokohama	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Osaka	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Kobe	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Shanghai	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Amoy	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Swatow	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Taipei	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Yokohama	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Osaka	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Kobe	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Shanghai	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Amoy	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Swatow	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Taipei	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Yokohama	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Osaka	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Kobe	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Shanghai	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Amoy	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Swatow	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Taipei	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Yokohama	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Osaka	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Kobe	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Shanghai	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Amoy	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b
Swatow	5 a.	30.0	65	77	SW	4	b

TONNAGE FOR RICE

JAPAN PROPOSES DEAL TO SECURE RANGOON RICE.

It is reported that the Japanese authorities have approached the British Government with a request to supply Japan with a quantity of rice in return for phasing Japanese shipping at the disposal of Great Britain. Rumour has it that a favourable agreement has already been reached on this proposal, but this is denied by a high official in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. He admits, however, that such a proposal has been made to Great Britain, but says that there are certain circumstances which render it rather difficult to come to a favourable decision.

It seems that the Japanese authorities some time ago were informed that there was an excess of 600,000 or 700,000 tons of rice in Rangoon, and they asked the British Government to supply a part of it to Japan. The British Government would not, however, meet the Japanese request, as the Rangoon rice was required by Singapore, the Straits Settlements, and various places in India. There is no matter rested for a time.

A considerable amount of tonnage is required for the transport of Rangoon rice to India and other places, but in the present state of affairs it is difficult for Great Britain to provide the necessary tonnage. It is said that certain interests behind the Japanese authorities are anxious to see the possibility of the British Government agreeing to supply Japan with a part of the Rangoon rice if the excess tonnage required. After making various investigations bearing on the matter, it seems that the Japanese authorities decided to act on the suggestion, and it is reported that they have opened formal negotiations with the British Government.

As to the prospect for the outcome of the negotiations, there seems to be much difference of opinion even among the officials here. A certain member of the Cabinet is reported as having said that Japan's proposal is likely to be successful, while another member takes the view that there are nine chances in ten that it will fail.

IMPORTANT SHIPPING QUESTION.
The proposal of the Japanese Government to offer some tonnage to Great Britain in return for a supply of Rangoon rice has an important bearing on the shipping market, and is watched with much interest. In this connection a high official of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha says: "If the proposal is true, we shall receive some information from the Government sooner or later, but so far we have heard nothing. The proposal may be a good means of making good the deficit in the supply of Japanese rice, but we wonder how the tonnage to be offered to Great Britain can be obtained. At present there are British shipments on all ocean routes. On the European run all the vessels are covered by advance contracts up to October for the outward voyage from Japan. In the circumstances it will be impossible to suspend private shipments in order to make room for the shipment of Rangoon rice on behalf of Great Britain. It may be suggested that extra steamers be provided, but it will be difficult to obtain the requisite amount of tonnage in view of the present scarcity of large vessels. The question will, however, be different, if it is proposed to charter Japanese ships, as was done by American last year. In this case Japanese shipowners will agree to offer their tonnage if sufficient charter rates are paid."

SHIPPING PERSONALIA.

Mr. E. P. Kirby, chief officer, "Wuchang," is on special service.
Mr. F. A. Lovegrove, from reserve, has gone chief officer, "Wuchang."
Mr. J. Byrne, from reserve, has gone second officer, "Kwelin."
Mr. F. J. Thornhill, acting second officer, "Kwelin," is on reserve.
Mr. W. T. Henderson, third engineer, "Chusan," has gone third engineer, "Shantien."
Mr. H. S. Hudley, chief officer, "Wuchang," is on reserve.
Mr. H. C. Atkinson, chief officer, "Kiangsu," has gone chief officer, "Wuchang."
Mr. R. Davison, second officer, "Choyuang," has gone supercargo, "Tungshing."
Mr. John T. R. Milne, acting second engineer, "Hwah Lee," has gone third engineer, "Yusung."
Mr. B. J. Martin, third engineer, "Yusung," is on reserve.
Mr. A. Eshward has been appointed second officer, "Kiangshai."
Mr. Bagrinsky has been appointed second engineer, "Haeen."
Mr. A. B. Dorcas has been appointed third engineer, "Haeen."
Mr. O. Strand has been appointed second engineer, "Feiching."
Mr. J. V. Xavier has been appointed third engineer, "Feiching."
Mr. L. C. McArthur, chief engineer, "Anian," is on leave.
Mr. G. Butchart, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, "Anian."

SHIPS DUE TO ARRIVE.

FROM EUROPE.

The s.s. **ATSUTA MARU**, left London July 13 and is due here via Suez August 13.
The s.s. **TITAN**, due here August 23 and sails for Shanghai and Japan August 23.
The s.s. **KEEMON**, due here August 23 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan August 23.
The s.s. **SHIDZUKA MARU**, left London July 13 and is due here via Suez September 2.
The s.s. **KAGA MARU**, leaves London Aug. 8 and is due to arrive here via Suez September 1.
The s.s. **YOKOHAMA MARU**, leaves London Aug. 20 and is due here via Suez Sept. 30.
The s.s. **IXION**, due here September 4 and leaves for Shanghai and Taku September 5.
The s.s. **KHIVA**, left London August 1 and is due here via Colombo, Penang and Singapore September 11, and leaves for Shanghai and Japan ports September 12.
The s.s. **PELEUS**, due here September 17 and sails for Shanghai and Japan September 18.
The s.s. **LYCAON**, due here September 18 and sails for Shanghai and Japan September 22.
The s.s. **TELEMACHUS**, due here September 24 and sails for Shanghai and Japan September 25.
The s.s. **HECTOR**, due here September 28 and sails for Shanghai and Japan September 29.
The s.s. **REESUS**, due here October 6 and sails for Japan October 7.
The s.s. **TEUCER**, due here October 16 and sails for Shanghai and Japan October 17.

FROM HONGKONG.

The s.s. **NANKING**, left Shanghai August 11 and is due here August 13.
The s.s. **SHINYO MARU**, left Shanghai August 10 and is due here August 14.
The s.s. **WESTERN KNIGHT**, left Shanghai July 28 and is due here via Manila August 15.
The s.s. **THESIAS**, leaves Shanghai August 14 and is due here August 15.
The s.s. **AGAPENOR**, leaves Shanghai August 20 and is due here on or about August 23.
The s.s. **AXAN**, leaves Shanghai August 24 and is due here August 25.
The s.s. **PYRRHUS**, leaves Shanghai August 28 and is due here September 1.
The s.s. **ELPENOR**, leaves Shanghai September 11 and is due here September 15.

FROM JAPAN.

The s.s. **ATREUS**, leaves Yokohama August 9 and is due here August 13.
The s.s. **TOYOH MARU**, left Moji August 10 and is due here August 15.
The s.s. **ELDRIDGE**, left Kobe August 1 and is due here via Moji and Shanghai August 16.
The s.s. **THESIAS**, leaves Yokohama August 2 and is due here August 16.
The s.s. **NAGOYA**, leaves Yokohama August 9 and is due here August 20.
The s.s. **INABA MARU**, leaves Yokohama August 8 and is due here Aug. 22.
The s.s. **ANTO MARU**, due here from Moji August 21 and leaves for South America September 10.
The s.s. **SEIYO MARU**, due here from Moji October 24 and leaves for South America November 4.
The s.s. **KAMU MARU**, leaves Yokohama August 22 and is due here Sept. 5.
The s.s. **IYO MARU**, leaves Yokohama Sept. 5 and is due here Sept. 19.
The s.s. **ATSUTA MARU**, leaves Yokohama Sept. 19 and is due here October 3.
The s.s. **SHIDZUKA MARU**, leaves Yokohama October 3 and is due here October 17.
The s.s. **KAGA MARU**, leaves Yokohama October 17 and is due here Oct. 31.
The s.s. **YOKOHAMA MARU**, leaves Yokohama October 31 and is due here November 14.
The s.s. **TAMBA MARU**, leaves Yokohama Nov. 14 and is due here via Kobe, Moji and Shanghai November 23.
The s.s. **PYRRHUS**, leaves Yokohama August 19 and is due here September 1.
The s.s. **OBSETER**, due here from San Francisco and Shanghai September 9 and sails for Europe September 10.
The s.s. **ANTIOCHUS**, leaves Yokohama August 20 and is due here September 16.
The s.s. **ARRATON APOAR**, leaves Kobe August 19 and is due here via Moji August 24, en route for Calcutta via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
The s.s. **LAOMEDON**, leaves Yokohama September 13 and is due here September 23.
The s.s. **KHIVA**, leaves Yokohama October 1 and is due here via Kobe, Moji, Shanghai and Foochow October 13.

FROM JAPAN.

The s.s. **BORNEO MARU**, due here from Java ports August 28 and leaves for Japan ports August 31.
The s.s. **HOKUTO MARU**, due here from Java ports September 9 and leaves for Japan ports September 12.

FROM SINGAPORE.

The s.s. **GABLOZ**, left Singapore August 11 and is due here August 17.
The s.s. **HERMELIN**, left Singapore August 10 and is due here August 17.
The s.s. **KOSORI MARU**, left Singapore August 7 and is due here August 14.

FROM CALCUTTA.

The s.s. **BOMBAY MARU**, left Calcutta July 31 and is due here via Rangoon and Singapore August 30.

FROM MANILA.

The s.s. **OVULA PS**, leaves Manila Sept. 23 and is due here September 24.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

The s.s. **TANGO MARU**, left Sydney August 1 and is due here via Australian ports and Manila, Aug. 23.
The s.s. **NIRK MARU**, left Melbourne Aug. 21 and is due here via usual ports Aug. 23.

NOTICES.

Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.

Import Shipping
Export Engineering

HEAD OFFICE:—SHANGHAI
BRANCHES:—HANKOW, CHUNGKING, CHINKING, HONGKONG AND CANTON.
AGENCIES:—LONDON AND NEW YORK.

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
P. O. Box 348.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—
"UNIMPENCOY-HONGKONG" "MONTBEAU-PARIS, FRANCE."
CODES USED:—A. B. C. 6TH EDITION, A. Z. FRANCE EDITION.
Hotel Mansions, Top Floor, Hongkong.
行 洋 森 寶

THE FAR EAST BUILDING CO.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.
REINFORCED CONCRETE SPECIALISTS.
DEALERS IN BUILDING MATERIALS AND ALL
SANITARY FITTINGS, ENAMEL & PORCELAIN.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CONSTRUCTIONAL
WORK UNDERTAKEN.

OFFICE and SHOWROOM: 8 Beaconsfield Arcade,
Telephone 3082. (OPPOSITE CITY HALL).

M. Y. SAN & Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF "BEE BRAND"
BISCUITS & CANDIES



HEAD OFFICE: Nos. 92-100, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.
FACTORY: Nos. 141-145, Wanchoi Road, Hongkong.
Branches at Manila, Singapore, Shanghai and Canton, China.

LA FAVORITE.

8 BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

LADIES' DRESSES,
EVENING DRESSES,
AFTERNOON GOWNS,
GOLF KITS & DRESSES
For all Occasions.

Parisian Cutting is our Speciality. Parisian Styles.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. B.I. & A.L. s.s. **Gablonz** left Singapore for this port on the 11th instant, and is due here on the 17th instant in the afternoon.
The T.K.K. s.s. **Peris Maru** arrived at Yokohama August 10th and will sail August 13th as per schedule, being due at Hongkong August 21st.
The C.M.S.S. Co's s.s. **China** sailed from San Francisco on August 6th for the Orient, in accordance with schedule.
The C.M.S.S. Co's s.s. **Nanking** sailed from Shanghai, August 11 afternoon, and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on Thursday morning early.
The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. **Empress of Japan** left Nagasaki on August 11 and is due at Shanghai August 12.
The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. **Empress of Russia** sailed from Hongkong on July 29, and arrived at Vancouver on July 29.
The P. & O. B.I. & A.L. s.s. **Hermelin** left Singapore for this port on the 10th instant and is due here on the 17th instant at about daylight.
The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. **Empress of Asia** arrived at Shanghai on Saturday, August 9 a.m., left there Sunday, August 10 a.m., and is due at Hongkong on Monday, August 11 a.m.
The N.Y.K. s.s. **Shingo Maru** (Bombay Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 10th August, and is expected here on the 14th August.
The B.Y.K. s.s. **Tokyo Maru** (Bombay Line) left Moji for this port on the 10th August, and is expected here on the 14th August.
The N.Y.K. s.s. **Kosaka Maru** (Rimay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 7th August, and is expected here on the 14th August.
The Admiral Line's s.s. **Eldridge** (Seattle Line) sailed from Kobe August 1 and is due at Hongkong August 16 via Moji and Shanghai.
The Admiral Line's s.s. **Western Knight** (Seattle Line) sailed from Shanghai July 28 and is due at Hongkong about August 16 via Manila.
The Admiral Line's s.s. **Edmore** (Seattle Line) sailed from Seattle July 18 and is due at Hongkong about August 25 via Yokohama and Kobe.

ARRIVALS.

August 12.
CHONGWA, Chi, 933 tons, from Batavia, Capt. Weatherhead, Hing Yu Co. 811.
TAI SHUN, Chi, 1,216 tons, from Canton, Capt. Westerland, C.M.S.N. Co. 811.
NAMSANG, Brit, 1,351 tons, from Singapore, Capt. Liddell, J.M. & Co. 811.
KWANG LEE, Chi, 1,468 tons, from Shanghai, Capt. Sangster, C.M.S.N. Co. 811.
SINKIANG, Brit, 1,216 tons, from Canton, Capt. G.W. Eady, B. & L. 811.
HANGCHOW, Brit, 999 tons, from Saigon, Capt. W. Tonkin, B. & L. 811.
TUNG SHAN, Chi, 768 tons, from Canton, Capt. H. Udden, Kwong Hing, 811.

CLEARANCES.

August 12.
TUNG WAH, Chi, 8 a.m., for Shanghai via Amoy, C.M.S.N. Co.
SHINYO MARU, Jap, noon, for San Francisco via Yokohama, T.K.K.
KHUN CHONG, Chi, 2 p.m., for Kwongchow, W. Hing.
UHI, Hing, Brit, noon, for Tientsin via Weipow and Chefoo, J.M. & Co.
COLOMBIA, Amer, 12 noon, for San Francisco via Shanghai, Pacific Mail.

POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siam are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammara in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Force), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Fethra, French Somal Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

THURSDAY, August 14.
Shanghai—Per SUYANG.
U.S.A., Canada and Japan—Per NANKING.

FRIDAY, August 15.
U.S.A., Canada and Shanghai—Per EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

SUNDAY, August 17.
Straits—Per HERMELIN.
Europe via Suez—Per GABLOZ.
Shanghai—Per YINGCHOW.

OUTWARD MAILS.

THURSDAY, August 14.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden and Egypt—Per KARADO MARU, 9 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 11 a.m.

Satow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI-SONG, 11 a.m.
Saigon—Per TELEMACHUS, 3 p.m.
Japan via Moji—Per LAOMEDON, 4 p.m.

Ningpo, Shanghai and North China—Per TUNGSHING, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 15.
Pakhoi and Haiphong—Per KAITONG, 8 a.m.

Satow, Amoy and Foochow via Takao—Per SOSHU MARU, 9 a.m.
Philippine Islands—Per YUENSANG, 2 p.m.

Japan via Kobe—Per NAMSANG, 4 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUYANG, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 16.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.—Per MONTEAGLE, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

SUNDAY, August 17.
Hoibow and Straits—Per LINAN, 9 a.m.
Satow, Amoy and Foochow—Per QUINNEBAUG, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, August 18.
Shanghai and North China—Per YINGCHOW, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, August 19.
Satow and Bangkok—Per HUPEH, 10 a.m.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per ATSUTA MARU, 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, Noon.

WEDNESDAY, August 20.
Philippine Islands, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—Per AKI MARU, Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.0 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via LIVERPOOL—Per ATREUS, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Tuesday, August 19, at 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 21.
Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSEILLES—Per INABA MARU, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

SATURDAY, August 22.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Manila, United States, Central America, South America, and EUROPE via CANADA—Per KA-HSI MARU, Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.0 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per TANGO MARU, 10 a.m.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE
Tel. No. 1743. **CORONET** Tel. No. 1743.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
At 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

"THE ADOPTED SON"

"THE PEST."

At 7.15 p.m.

"THE BULL'S EYE"

Episodes 8, 9 & 10.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

Tel. 2511. August 13, 14 & 15. Tel. 2511.

Showing:—Episodes 4, 5 & 6 of

"THE BULL'S EYE"

and Comics.

SATURDAY, August 16.

See 11th & 12th Episodes of

"THE MOON CHILD"

Booking at the THEATRE.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

(The Premier Cinema House in Hongkong.)

TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME

"THE CANDY GIRL"

A SWEET PICTURE

Featuring

MISS GLADYS HULETTE.

HAROLD LLOYD

"GOING, GOING, GONE."

SURRENDER OF GERMAN WARSHIPS.

To-day's MATINEE

"THE TEST."

THEATRE ROYAL

RETURN ENGAGEMENT FOR A SHORT SEASON OF
The most popular Company that ever played in Hongkong.

BANVARD'S

AMERICAN MUSICAL
COMEDY COMPANY

TO-NIGHT

(WEDNESDAY) August 13, at 9.15.

THE SPEEDY, MILL-A-MINUTE MUSICAL COMEDY

"STEP LIVELY."

MATINEE: TO-DAY, at 4.15 p.m. Sharp.

Thursday, Aug. 14 at 9.15	"SUFFRAGETTES."
Friday, Aug. 15.	Act 1 "VAUDEVILLE." Act 2 "SUFFRAGETTES."
Saturday, Aug. 16 Matinee 4.15 (Don't miss Hazel Boyd and her Charlie Chaplin Girls).	"HALLO HAWAI!"
Farewell Performance Saturday, Aug. 16 at 9.15	"HALLO HAWAI!"
Booking now at MOUTRIE'S. Curtain at 9.15 p.m. Prices: \$3, \$2 & \$1.	

MALDIVES BRIG'S
ADVENTURE.

A thrilling story of the sea, says a Ceylon message, of July 18, was told the other day when a brig was picked up in the bay outside the Sunderbunds badly knocked about, and having on board about 50 men, 60 women and a newly born child, all in a somewhat exhausted condition. It appears that the crew, who belong to the Maldiva Islands, off Ceylon, do a large trading business by selling and buying stuff in the neighbouring islands. About two months ago the vessel carrying a full cargo of foodstuffs was caught in a gale on after leaving port, and carried out to sea and she pitched and tossed till picked up the other day by the steam-launch "Haria" of the Forest Department. The crew with the womenfolk and the child, which was born at sea were taken on board, and the brig towed into port, and she is lying in the stream. The crew and women and child have been placed in coolie lines where they are being cared for.

Printed and Published for THE CONCERNED BY GEORGE WILLIAM
HARRIS, Editor, No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.